The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

THREE MAYORS NOW

Wilmington Enjoys the Luxury of Triple Government.

DELIGHTFUL PROSPECT OF A LAW SUIT

LAWYERS SAY THE CITY CHARTER AMENDMENTS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mayor Wright Has a Cinch on the Situation—Will Not Surrender Until Ordered Out by the Courts—Police Court Not Held.

Special to the Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 26.—Wilmington has three Mayors, three Boards of Aldermen, two Chiefs of Police, and two City Clerks and Treasurers. This is the astonishing result of the election yesterday. Five aldermen appointed and two Republican aldermen elected, met this morning, elected Dr. S. P. Wright Mayor, and passed a resolution continuing the present City Clerk and Treasurer, Chief of Police and police force in office till April 1st. H. C. Twining was elected Alderman to succeed Dr. Wright. This board meets again to-morrow morning.

The old Mayor, Harris, and a quorum of the Board of Aldermen met to-day and elected W. G. MacRae City Clerk and Treasurer, R. B. Clowe Chief of Police, and passed resolutions declaring they would not surrender the city government until ordered by the courts. In this they had been advised by the Council, who said the constitutionality of the city charter amendments was in doubt. They adjourned, subject to the call of Mayor Harris.

The third Mayor, H. McL. Green, was elected by eight of the Democratic candidates for aldermen, who declared themselves the legal board. Three of said candidates were elected yesterday. This combination will demand the city government to-morrow.

As the matter rests Mayor Wright has a cinch on the situation, having the allegiance of the entire police force, with the city clerk and treasurer. Factional feeling is at fever heat, and physical collisions may finally result. The usual Police Court was not held to-day, for fear rash heads would precipitate trouble. H. W. P.

REWARD FOR GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Two Officials Who Will Retain Their Positions.

Washington, March 26.—A visit paid to President McKinley this morning by Commissioner Forman, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been considered significant, in view of the statements that he would be allowed to hold his office undisturbed as a recognition of the services of the gold Democrats in the late campaign. Mr. Forman ran for Governor of Illinois on the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and shortly after the election was appointed to the Internal Revenue Commissionership by President Cleveland. He said today, after his call on Mr. McKinley, that he had no information that he would not be disturbed.

Another case where it is said the gold Democrats will be rewarded through the retention of their members in office is that of Claude M. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. His position is under the protection of the civil service regulations, but this is not considered as conclusive evidence that he will be allowed to remain. Secretary Carlisle had a talk with President McKinley and Secretary Gage concerning Mr. Johnson. He asked the chief's retention on the ground that Mr. Johnson's work in the late campaign contributed largely to Republican success in Kentucky.

An Office Abolished.

Washington, March 26.—The office of Shipping Commissioner at Mobile, Ala., has been abolished by Secretary Gage, and the same action will be taken with reference to the same position at Brunswick, Ga. Secretary Gage thinks the necessary duties at each of these ports can be performed by the Collector of Customs.

The duties of the Commissioner at Mobile, was to ship crews for river steamers between Mobile and Montgomery. In the past fiscal year the shipping commissioner at Brunswick shipped only 206 men.

BOUNCED OUT OF OFFICE.

Street Cleaning Superintendent Lined his Pockets Too Much.

Baltimore, Md., March 26.—Mayor Hooper today removed from office Dr. George Wellington Bryant, colored, Superintendent of the Middle District of the Street Cleaning Department. Bryant confessed that he had systematically robbed both the city and the men in his employ. The amount of his shortage is not yet known, but is estimated that the city will temporarily lose about $2,000. The seventy-five colored men who constitute the Middle District street cleaning brigade are believed to have lost between $2,500 and $3,000. The city's loss is covered by a bond. Bryant's peculations have been going on for several months. He manipulated the pay-roll against the city and used all sorts of schemes to hold out a portion of the money due his employees. He can be indicted for both perjury and false pretenses.

Bryant was one of the best known colored men in the city. He is a graduate physician and a man of considerable ability. He has long been prominent in Republican political circles, and during the last campaign he stumped the State for the Republican ticket. He was an applicant for the position of Commissioner of Deeds for the District of Columbia under President McKinley.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, March 26.—The President sent to the Senate the nominations of Edgar Thompson Scott, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of the Embassy at Paris.

James M. Milliken, North Carolina, United States Marshal, Western District of North Carolina.

H. C. Turley, to be postmaster at Natchez, Miss.

MILLIKEN'S NAME SENT IN

SENATOR BUTLER EXPECTED TO OPPOSE HIS CONFIRMATION.

Harkins to be Postmaster at Asheville—Contest Between Grant and Rollins for Collector.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Milliken's nomination was sent to the Senate today. The impression here is that Senator Butler will oppose his confirmation, and the report is that he has requested the presence here of Dr. D. Reid Parker, of Randolph, with that object in view.

Bradshaw, who has managed Milliken's contest, left today, expecting to return immediately with his bond. All the rival candidates for the Marshalship appear to be satisfied with Milliken's appointment.

It is definitely settled that Harkins will be appointed postmaster at Asheville, leaving the contest between Rollins and Grant over the collectorship a matter of dispute. It may happen that an understanding will be reached in this matter, but present appearances are against it.

Among recent arrivals are "Bailey of North Carolina," H. A. Gudger and ex-Collector White.

Col. Julian S. Carr and wife passed through tonight from Philadelphia, where Mrs. Carr has been under medical treatment. J. B. H.

FILIBUSTER RUMOR.

An Expedition Has Probably Sailed for Cuba.

Key West, Fla., March 26.—The city is full of rumors of an expedition. The city of Key West came in last night and reported seeing a large steam tug anchored near Bahia Honda, twenty miles from here. At noon yesterday, a large steamer passed through the harbor going out through the northwest channel. It is reported that she came to locate the United States revenue cutters and get them to pursue her, and thus throw them off the scent. The steam tug George W. Childs took on a large quantity of coal last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, and left the harbor to the northwest. It is stated that the coal was intended for a filibuster steamer that did not come into the harbor. The cutter Winona left this morning for Bahia Honda. It is stated also that men and arms were on the keys north of here all ready for shipment.

NO RESULT YET.

Hunter Still Short of Votes to Elect Him Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—The third joint Senatorial ballot, which was taken to-day, found Dr. W. J. Hunter two votes short, although only sixty-six were necessary to a choice, there being three pairs. The vote was: Hunter, 64; Blackburn, 46; Davie, 13; Boyle, 6; Stone, 1.

The Republicans who were paired had heretofore voted for Hunter. One was Senator Stege, who announced last night that he would not vote for Hunter again.

On motion of the Hunter side, the joint session adjourned without taking another ballot.

The Republican State Central Committee deny the story that they have prepared an address condemning Governor Bradley for his course in the Senatorial contest.

POLITICAL DEBATE

Breeziest Day of the Session in the House.

DEMOCRATS TACKLE THE TARIFF BILL

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ENACTING CLAUSE.

Gallinger on Civil Service Absurdities—Decision in Trans-Missouri Freight Association Case to be Printed.

Washington, March 26.—The consideration of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule for the purpose of amendment, which it was expected would be strictly business, opened with the liveliest political contest of the session, lasting for nearly three hours.

Preliminary to the main battle of the day there was a lively skirmish immediately after the House went into committee of the whole, and the clerk was instructed to begin reading the bill.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas) asked if it would be in order at this time to move to strike out the enacting clause, which he stated, if adopted, would operate as a rejection of the bill.

The motion created temporary consternation in the Republican ranks, for there was not a quorum of the committee present, and it was apparent that a larger number of Democrats were in their seats than Republicans.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggested that the motion be held in abeyance until some progress had been made in the reading of the bill, when there would be a larger attendance present. To press the motion now would result only in delaying consideration of the bill until a quorum could be obtained.

Mr. Lanham suavely stated that the motion expressed his antagonism to the bill, and he desired to press it to a vote now, the chairman having held it to be in order.

Chairman Sherman—"The Chair has made no ruling; it has only expressed a hasty opinion that the motion is in order. But has the gentleman studied the terms of the special order under which the House is proceeding?"

Mr. Lanham—"I do not understand, Mr Chairman, that that order supersedes the general rules governing debate, and the consideration of the bill."

While the chairman was looking up the subject an animated colloquy progressed on the floor.

Finally, Chairman Sherman ruled that under the special order the motion by the gentleman from Texas was not then in order.

Promptly on the reading of the prefatory paragraph of the bill, Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty any article the production and price of which was controlled by a trust in the United States.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made the point that the amendment was not in order at that place, and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) said that if it were in order as to time Congress could not devolve on the Secretary a judicial duty, such as that of determining whether or not a trust was in control of a certain article. This precipitated a debate, based on Democratic charges that Republicans favored trusts and did not want to legislate against them. All of the leaders on both sides and some not recognized in that rank, took part.

Charges and counter-charges were bandied back and forth, and the record of the past seven years was searched to show the action of both parties on the subject of trusts. After nearly three hours of this skirmishing, the question ostensibly being the point of order, General Henderson (Rep., Iowa) appealed to both sides to put an end to it, saying that if it was the desire to get through the bill in the time allotted for its consideration, "a mighty bad start had been made all around." The point against the amendment was sustained by the Chair Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), and on appeal his ruling was sustained—158 to 104. Many other amendments, having the same object, to put articles controlled by trusts, on the free lists, were offered, and on objection by Mr. Dingley all were ruled out of order. Mr. Dingley stated that when the time came to deal with trusts the Republican majority would do so, and that after passing this tariff bill, if anything remained to do for the public interest, it would attend to that.

In the course of the afternoon, several changes of duty were made, among them being an increase of one-half cent on carbonate of ammonia, and an increase of from 25 to 40 cents a pound on the duty on sulphuric ether; and increasing the duty on the products of pig lead from 2½ to 3 cents a pound.

At 5:15 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, having disposed of 9½ of the 163 pages of the bill.

SENATE.

Washington, March 26.—At the opening of the business of the day, Mr. Gallinger, Republican, N. H., referring to his statement last Wednesday as to applicants for places in the government printing office being required to hop on one foot a distance of twelve feet, said that that statement had been challenged in some quarters by penny-a-liners in the press and by one gentleman connected with the Civil Service Commission. He held in his hand a printed form of a circular issued by the Civil Service Commission giving points of examination of applicants for trade's occupations in the government service, and stating the hopping test as one of the requirements. It also required the applicant to state whether he had had any disease during the past five years; whether any brother or sister had died within that time, and if so from what disease, and to give his exact weight and height.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Gray, Mr. Gallinger asserted that Gen. Sheridan would never have had an opportunity to become a great military leader if the Civil Service Commission had had a chance at him. He could not even have got a place in the government printing office. After further remarks in the same vein, the circular was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) offered a resolution for the printing as a document for the use of the Senate, the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri Freight Association case, and of Justice White's dissenting opinion.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) stated in that connection, that he had received a large number of letters and telegrams asking for perfect copies of the decision, and that at least a thousand copies ought to be printed.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) suggested that after the decision was printed as a Senate document, additional copies could be ordered within a cost of $500.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether any and what agreement has been entered into by the President or any of the departments relating to the future disposition of the Union Pacific Railroad property, by sale or otherwise.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge, Republican, Mass., and was agreed to, calling for copies of all papers and correspondence, diplomatic or otherwise, on file in the State Department relating to the arrest and imprisonment in Cuba of two American sailors, Richelieu and Bolton.

A large number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) by request, to suppress pauperism, and by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) to promote aerial transportation.

At 12:50, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) went into executive session on the arbitration treaty. At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The debate on the general treaty of arbitration is losing interest among Senators, and much less time than formerly is devoted to its consideration. This afternoon Mr. Gray, of Delaware, spoke in opposition to the Chilton amendment, which, for three days, has been under discussion. Senator Gray favors the treaty as negotiated by Mr. Olney, but inasmuch as the committee amendments have been agreed to, he does not think that any further alteration in the text of the convention is necessary. The committee amendments, Mr. Gray holds, cover the same ground sought to be covered by Mr. Chilton, and the substitution of his modifying clause to the effect that nothing should be submitted to arbitration but such matters as the Senate may agree to arbitrate, is confusing and only tends to encumber the treaty.

Senator Thurston advocates the adoption of the amendments reported to the Senate during the last session, and particularly that made to the first article relative to the scope of the treaty, which eliminated all questions relating to the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties.

During the course of the debate it was suggested that perhaps it would be best, after all, to return to the plan suggested by Salisbury,, and submit to arbitration only matters involving the question of pecuniary damages, which suggestion was declined by Secretary Olney.

During the debate in secret session the question of the committee vacancies came up. It was caused by a criticism of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), objecting to the committee on postoffices and post roads considering postoffices nominations until the vacancies were filled. As the committee now stands, there is not a Democratic member on it, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, Populist, being the only Senator opposed to the Republicans. Mr. Allen said that this was not a fair representation for the whole Senate. Republicans admitted that in some of the committees they appeared to have the best of it, but they insisted that they were unwilling to be charged with the responsibility of legislation unless the Senate gave them a majority of strongest Republicans in all committees. This the Democrats had declined to do. The Democrats insisted that they should name Democrats for those whose terms had expired, and that the Republicans should keep the bolting Republicans now on the committee as a part of the Republican representation. In this discussion the Republican leaders insisted that they must be given a clear majority or that all the elements opposed to the straight Republicans should combine and take the committees themselves. No conclusion was reached, either upon this matter or the treaty.

Help for Bursted Bank.

Paris, Tex., March 26.—Banks in surrounding towns, and capitalists have made liberal offers of money to the Farmers and Merchants bank, which failed a few days ago, and it is believed that it will resume in a few days. Judge Scott, the assignee, says that he will have no statement to give out until an inventory of the assets and liabilities is completed.

Price of Iron to be Reduced.

Isphenning, Mich., March 26.—The newly-formed pool of Michigan mines producing bessemer ore will probably fix a base price fifty to seventy cents below last year's figures. Any further reduction in wages is not contemplated for the present.

TENDENCY DOWNWARD

Lower Prices Quoted on All Commercial Commodities.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN MONEY MARKET

WOOL LOOKING UP UNDER TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Dun Sees Things in a More Hopeful Light Than Bradstreet—Fewer Commercial Failures Indicate Sounder Business Conditions.

New York, March 26.—Bradstreets' to-morrow will say:

While the week is not without favorable features, unfavorable influences have been more numerous. Leading money markets show no improvement. Mercantile collections continue slow, and the volume of funds offered is in excess of demands for discounts.

The tendency of investments to improve has temporarily disappeared under the influence of the Supreme Court's anti-trust decision, which apparently threatens arrangements for the maintenance of railway rates, as well as railway trades-union activity, so far as it may affect inter-State Commerce.

The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton and for pig-iron, and steel billets on the outlook for lower priced ore. Stormy weather, high water and floods in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri river valleys and in country drained by tributary streams, have interfered with interior trade.

The gradual increase in the number of industrial strikes is the outcome of a movement to secure higher wages, and in instances moderate advances have been obtained. Staples for which prices are higher, include wool, raw sugar, wheat flour, petroleum, linseed oil and turpentine. Prices are unchanged for print cloths, refined sugar, lard and pork. Recent activity in raw wool continues, and the prospect for an increased tariff on imported woolens causes merchants to purchase American goods more freely. The movement of cottons is not up to expectations, and in some lines is disappointing. The most noticeable improvement in trade is confined to dry-goods, hardware, leather, agricultural implements and shoes.

Bank clearings at seventy-seven cities throughout the United States are disappointing, the total being only $888,000,000 for the week, 6.6 per cent. less than last week, and 1.2 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago.

The rate of commercial mortality continues the decline shown in recent weeks, the total number of business failures throughout the United States being 221 this week, compared with 231 last week, and 276 in the like week in 1896.

DUN'S REPORT.

New York, March 26.—R. G. Dun & Company will say to-morrow in their weekly review of trade:

Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley, and the decision of the Supreme Court against railway association have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

Cotton was helped upward an eighth by the flood, but has lost half the gain, although manufacturing is more hopeful. Without change in prices, goods were in better demand, and sales of 500,000 pieces print cloths result in a stronger tone.

The final dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and ensures low prices for ore the coming year, though, perhaps, not lower than in 1895. Mesaba facilities for production have vastly increased, and all the great steel-making concerns have secured mines of their own, while means of transportation have greatly enlarged. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand is steadily increasing. Bars are still demoralized and at the lowest point, but for plates, sheets, wire rods and wire, and all nails, the demand is growing larger. The demand for rails continues enough to strengthen prices, although some from speculative purchases are offered below the present prices of mills. Increase in coke production appears, and more is assured by the purchase of works by the Cambria Company, and while quotations are unchanged outsiders are offering furnace at $1.70 per ton.

Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,605,300 lbs, against 21,984,576 in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of mills is employed. Americans have also bought largely at London 40,000 bales already, it is said, where the market is excited, and had advanced 10 to 15 per cent. With heavy supplies here, these large imports, and new wool coming in May, there may be found overloaded dealers. Prices here are still advancing, and many kinds have risen 2 to 3 cents during the past month. The wool manufacture is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties.

Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 39 last year.

A QUICK, SNAPPY GAME.

Wake Forest Baseball Club Defeated by a Score of 6 to 4.

Petersburg, Va., March 26.—The first base-ball game of the season was played here this afternoon between McCabe's School nine, of Richmond, and the Wake Forest, N. C., College team, the former winning by a score of 6 to 4. Both teams played a quick, snappy game, which was much enjoyed by the 200 spectators.

Following is the score:	R.	H.	E.
Univ. School, 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 x—6	8	2	
W. Forest,...0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 —4	5	2	

Batteries—Edwards and Hunnicutt; Mills and Bagley; Hines, Gordon and Hill.

Looking to the Increase of the French Navy.

Paris, March 26.—The Figaro says that the government has decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to vote a credit amounting to 800,000,000 francs ($160,000,000) for the purpose of constructing forty-five large war-ships and 175 torpedo boats, the whole to be completed within eight years.

THE MURDERER WILL HANG

BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD, DEAD, WILL CHARLES BOBO

For the Murder of James Washington During the Newbern Fair—Sentenced by Judge Ewart.

Special to The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., March 26.—Swift justice and the way to do the business was meted out to Charles Bobo in the Criminal Court at New Bern to-day.

Bobo murdered James Washington at the New Bern Fair Grounds, an account of which was given in The Tribune at the time.

He was found guilty by the jury today of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged by Judge Ewart May 14. W. H. W.

DR. LUIS FOUND GUILTY.

Penalty $3,000 and Imprisonment—Fellow Conspirators Jumped Bail.

Baltimore, March 26.—The jury in the case of Dr. Jos. Luis, who has been on trial in the United States Court for three days, on the charge of conspiracy with General Carlos Roloff, to send a filibustering expedition to Cuba, in July 1895, on the steamship James Woodall, returned a verdict of guilty, at noon today. A motion was made for a new trial.

The jury labored with the case twenty hours. The first vote stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. During the night three of those who had first voted for acquittal were won over to the other side. One man remained and he stuck to his position until almost noon to-day. He was won over by the condition that the prisoner should be recommended to the mercy of the court.

As soon as the verdict of guilty was given by the foreman of the jury, with the recommendation of mercy, a motion was made for a new trial. Sentence was suspended until after the hearing of the motion on Monday next. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $3,000 and imprisonment for not more than three years.

Judge Morris refused bail, and United States Marshal Evans announced that he would commit Dr. Luis to jail this afternoon.

Dr. Luis' attorneys have not yet fully decided upon a line of procedure beyond the motion for a new trial, and it is not yet fully determined whether the case will be appealed.

General Roloff, interested with Dr. Luis, and jointly indicted with him in New York, forfeited bail, and is still missing. It is not known whether he is in hiding in the United States or fighting in Cuba.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Business Booming With the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Richmond, Va., March 26.—Every engine owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is now busy, and immense quantities of freight are being handled.

It is said on good authority, that in the course of a very few days, the Chesapeake and Ohio will put on a number of new men over its entire line, and will lengthen the hours that they work, thus enabling each one to earn more money.

Attorney General's Ruling Disturbs Labor Leaders.

Topeka, Kan., March 26.—Labor leaders in Kansas are greatly excited over a ruling by Attorney General Boyle that the anti-trust law just passed by the Legislature is applicable to labor organizations. An effort will be made to test the law at once.

THE BODY POLITIC

NOT MUCH NEWS OUTSIDE OF POLITICS, AND THAT POT IS BOILING.

The People are on the Alert—The Fight for Mayor Has Narrowed Down to Two Candidates.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 26.—Were it not for politics there would be no reason to make a Charlotte date line. There is a scarcity of news outside of the fresh features developed by "Civis," "Vox Populi" and other over-zealous partisan contributors to the press. Fever heat doesn't exactly indicate the height of temperature of the "body politis." It is out of Fahrenheit into Baum. The fight for mayor has narrowed down to two candidates, E. B. Springs and the present incumbent, J. H. Weddington. Both are working like Trojans, but as the executive committee of the Democratic party is evidently with Springs, the latter's chances are small. No issue of the daily papers without political cards. It seems singular to a journalist that these "constipations of ideas and diarrhoea of words" should get in deadhead. It further seems that the newspapers should charge at least "25 cents per line each insertion" for them. They exclude news of interest to the masses by taking up two or three columns at every issue. It is true the writers of them and "the other fellow" are delighted at their effusions and by the publicity given, but what interest are they to the general reader? The "dead-heading" part is certainly not metropolitan. It looks now like both parties will stand for election, no matter what the primary says, and old mossback Democrats say in that event a Republican will get the plum.

It will no doubt seem strange to the non-churchman to read that the Charlotte preachers are out for prohibition and that the body will work like beavers to have an election here to decide the matter of "license" or "no license" in June. It must be said to the everlasting shame of Charlotte that she permits sixteen saloons to run within her border simply to collect $16,000 per annum license money. An undoubted case of "penny-wise and pound foolish." These pest houses promote laziness, ruin of body and soul of many, and the revenue is not therefore commensurate with the outgo. It pleases the large taxpayers to have taxes lessened by a fund absolutely gotten from the poor and illy-paid laboror and when the levy reaches the personal and realty holdings the per cent is smaller by virtue of the first blood money gotten. Is it not sad that this method of saving taxes is demanded of those who would run on a "platform" for office? Bear in mind these defenders of license are not alone among the sporting element. It would astonish the reader to know the large number of "conservative," men who sing long and sit high in the synagogue and support the license party. Two of the largest barrooms in the city are owned by leading members of an influential church. Both are under the strict discipline of the denomination, but they are too "influential" perhaps to be made subject to such exacting Christianity. No wonder then the world cries in scorn at the religious pretender.

A large and influential meeting in the interest of prohibition was held at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. tonight. Five minute speeches were made by several ministers and much enthusiasm was manifested.

A Big Alabama Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—The Avondale Mills—capital stock $500,000—were formally launched here tonight with $400,000 of the stock subscribed. At a meeting of stockholders B. B. Comer was elected president and treasurer, and David Trainer secretary and general manager. The following were elected board of directors: B. B. Comer, Robert Jenison, W. J. Wilmer, David Trainer and M. V. Joseph, Birmingham; C. H. Hutchins, Worcester, Mass.; D. M. Thompson, Providence, R. I.; and J. P. Wilson and H. S. Chadwick, Charlotte, N. C.

Ground was broken today.

Applies to Southern Association.

Washington, March 25.—Chairman Morrison, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when asked today whether the Supreme Court decision in the trans-Missouri case applied as well to the Joint Traffic and Southern States Freight Association, replied that it did, and added: "If carriers may continue and agree to keep up rates and prices of transportation which make part of the price and cost of goods, why enact anti-trust laws to prevent combination, to control production and keep up prices?"

How Bees Gather Honey.

Bees gather honey by the aid of their "trunk," "lower lip" or "tongue," which is used as an instrument for extracting the nectar from flowers. The "tongue" of a bee is not, as was once thought to be the case, a tube through which the juice is sucked, but is built more after the fashion of a fine broom. With this broom the bee brushes or laps the honey or honey material from the flowers, leaves, etc., and passes it down a groove in the upper surface of the tongue to the mouth proper. From that point the juice is conveyed through a minute orlice into the "first stomach," vulgarly called the "honey bag." The "honey bag" is a real chemical laboratory, where, by some mysterious process which has not yet been explained by science, the juices are converted into pure honey. When the chemical process of transforming their nectar into viscid honey has been completed, the bee disgorges it into one of the cells made for the purpose of a receptacle.

For years the microscopists and the entomologists have been studying the bee's laboratory, but its workings are at present among the unexplained mysteries.—St. Louis Republic.

POETS AND AUTHORS' CLUB.

Larceny — A Banquet — Eloquence and Society.

Salisbury, N. C., March 26, 1897.

The Poets and Authors' Club will meet with Miss Mamie Heilig this afternoon. Lew Wallace is the author for discussion.

A larceny somewhat unusual occurred yesterday morning. Bob Wood had taken a few too many drinks from his bottle and had fallen asleep. When he awoke his shoes were gone. They were taken while in the drunken stupor.

Mr. E. G. Buchanan, applicant for assayer of the mint at Charlotte, passed through Salisbury yesterday on his way to Washington. Mr. Buchanan was once a resident of this place and has many friends here who would be glad to hear of his receiving the appointment.

The annual banquet of Salisbury Chapter, No. 212, Royal Arcanum, was held last night at the Opera House. An interesting program was arranged for the occasion. The pupils of Professor Neave's music school furnished the music. Hon T. F. Klutz delivered an address on "Facts and Figures." Rev. W. H. Stubblebine, on "U. M. C." Elegant refreshments were served at the close of the exercises. Salisbury Chapter is in a flourishing condition, numbering one hundred and forty members.

Ernest McGuire, charged with housebreaking here, was caught at Lexington and brought back by officers this morning. J. L. R.

WILMINGTON NEWS ITEMS

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS LOOKED FOR BY THE NEW ALDERMEN.

The Governor Has Turned Down, Temporarily, Dave Sutton—Wright Is Now on Top.

Wilmington, N. C., March 26.—Rev. Levi Branson, of Raleigh, was here yesterday.

Weather continues cool. Ten miles from the city ice and frost have been reported.

Mr. H. E. Bonitz left for Raleigh yesterday to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the A. and M. college. He was accompanied by Mrs. J. H. W. Bouitz, his mother.

Some interesting developments are looked for when the new board of aldermen takes its seat today at noon to elect the mayor. George Rountree, Esq., and Iredell Meares, Esq., have advised the present city officials not to surrender the city government until the constitutionality of the city charter amendment has been passed upon by the "highest judicial tribunal." If this is done to-day the present city officials will hold over until their successors have been "duly elected and qualified according to law." I have been advised that the city government will not be surrendered today.

Mr. G. Z. French is a possible successor to the present postmaster of the city, Dr. S. P. Wright was to have had the place, it was understood, but as he is to be the next Mayor, Mr. French has been mentioned.

Dr. S. P. Wright has been appointed alderman by the Governor instead of D. B. Sutton, as I stated yesterday. Up to 10 o'clock last night the list I sent you was considered correct.

H. W. P.

The Capitalist.

The word "capitalist" is simply an other word for the man who saves and who finds out what the public will buy. This faculty for saving and for finding out what the public wants is a rare faculty. It is so rare that I believe reliable statistics prove that 95 per cent of men in business—that is, of men who employ others, fail. They fail through their incapacity or want of dilligence. Only an infinitesimally small number of them achieve fortune. They may be called the explorers of the race. We profit by their errors. For one who invents a sewing machine or a telephone 10,000 lapse into poverty. Nothing requires a more delicate combination of qualities than the creation and conduct of a great business. The conditions of success are often too minute for observation. The life is full of terrible anxieties, especially in what is called "hard times," when money is diffcult to get. The penalty of failure is tremendous, and yet the number of us who are ready to tell the capitalist how to carry on his business, how to pay his men, whom to employ, and on what terms, is very large. If those who can carry on business themselves were only one-thousandth part sa numerous as those who can tell how it ought to be carried on by others, the happiness of man would be well assured.—E. L. Godkin in Aalantic Monthly.

Only a Question of Time.

From the Philadelphia Times.

There is no more likelihood of Spain suppressing the Cuban rebellion and bringing the people of that ill-fated island into submission to Spanish authority than there is of the sun rising in the west. The independence of Cuba is only a question of time, and a very short time. With 200,000 Spanish soldiers on the island, the military situation is less favorable for Spain today than it has been at any time since the revolution began, and it will not be possible for Spain to maintain this costly war beyond the present year. It is now only a question as to when Spain shall consent to relinquish her claim upon Cuba, and whether she will relinquish it when terms somewhat advantageous to Spain in the way of compensation could be obtained, or continue the war until both Spain and Cuba shall be so utterly exhausted that Spain could not enforce the payment of compensation, and Cuba could not afford to pay it.

There's Something in Names.

From Judge.

Publisher: "Fine number this week, isn't it? All big names—every contributor famous!"

Subscriber: "It struck me as being one of the stupidest issues of the year."

Publisher: "Great heavens, man! what do you expect? We give you fame this month—next month we'll have something really interesting."

Deed Project Revived.

From the New York Tribune.

The long-talked-of project of a railroad connecting North and South America is being revived. The negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala, which were interrupted two years ago by the strained relations of the two countries have been resumed.

ONE OF THE TRIBUNE MEN

SEES STATESVILLE AND LEXINGTON, AND MEETS WITH PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

Is Greeted With Great Cordiality—Civil Service Examination—Col. W. F. Henderson Made the First Union Speech at the Close of the War.

Statesville, the county seat of Iredell, is a beautiful little city of about 3,500 people, although it would be much larger if its citizens would extend the limits of the town just a little. The Government building there is one of the best, most convenient and most beautiful of any in the State, and the people of the place are justly proud of it. It is fitting, too, that one of the most genial companions and best of men is to be found in this elegant building. We refer to Col. H. C. Cowles, clerk of the United States Court, and we can say that such men as he are not to be found every day. I would suggest that Col. Cowles would make No. 1 Congressional timber, and such a man if sent to Congress would not only make his mark, but would be an honor to the State. Senator A. C. Sharpe also lives right near Statesville and is one of the familiar figures seen in the city. The colonel is a Russell man through and through, but subscribed to The Tribune with the hope that differences of opinion would not break party ties.

There were about forty men examined by the civil service commission last Saturday, and among the host of bright young fellows Mr. J. L. Bost, of Davidson, who can boast of having the highest grade ever made at any civil service examination in the district. Mr. Bost is a school man and shows his appreciation of good literary work by being a subscriber of The Tribune.

LEXINGTON NOTES.

Lexington is a thriving town on the Southern Railroad and it can boast of a large cotton mill and a wood working factory. The county offices are divided between the Republicans and Populist. One of the leading citizens of this historical town is Col. W. F. Henderson, a noted lecturer and a genial gentleman. It fell to the lot of Col. Henderson to make the first union speech made in the South at the end of the late war on July 4th, 1865. This speech was made when Lexington was occupied by the command of Col. Kilpatrick. The latter sent an escort for Col. Henderson and occupied a seat on the stand during the speech. Col. Henderson will soon start out on a lecturing tour when he will talk upon "American manhood" and similar subjects. Lexington is also the home of Judge George E. Hunt, the discoverer of Hunt's favorite prescription for the cure of consumption and bronchitis. This cure can be testified to by many well known people and it seems to be almost a sure cure for early stage cases of this trouble. The Hunt House is a haven for travelers, and Mrs. Hunt is certainly a genial hostess and knows how to make her guests feel comfortable and at home.

A Congress of Religions.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

A call has gone forth for a great congress of religions, in which every nation of the earth shall be represented, to meet at Delhi in 1898, and discuss the question of the true way of salvation according to the teachings of wise men of every race.

The call emanates from a Hindoo of illustrious descent, Maulana Syed Nusrat Ali Saheb, the editor and proprietor of the Moslem Chronicle, a Delhi paper that is printed in both native and foreign languages and has a wide circulation in India. In the office of the paper there are no less than 300 varieties of type, representing the printed characters of almost every known tongue in the civilized world, and the call for the great religious congress has been printed in various languages and scattered broadcast over the face of the earth.

The call has been sent to every minister and priest of any prominence in America. Many have replied that they will be there.

The object of the congress is explained by the call to be:

1. To bring together the eminent and leading representatives of all religions of the world with a view to enabling them to expound the merits of their respective creeds.

2. To give to these representatives an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the main principles of every religion, and thereby enabling them to judge how far each religion is based on true and unimpeachable principles.

3. To ascertain what practical social and moral effects each religion has produced upon the community professing it.

4. To set forth how far the doctrines of each religion are in conformity with reason, science, and the laws of nature.

5. To trace the origin of each religion and to scrutinize the system followed in the preservation of its traditions.

6. To show in an exhaustive manner, the various religious teachings common to each religion.

7. To enable the representatives of the various religions to draw conclusions as to the merits or demerits of the various religions, not in an antagonistic, but in a truth-seeking spirit.

From October to April.

From the New York Sun.

In October last Minister Dupuy de Lome, commenting on Weyler's campaign, then about to begin, said that Spain only wanted three or four days of north wind in order to start operations that would sweep every vestage of rebellion from Cuba.

He said that the government had been forced to wait until the rainy season was over, because in the mountainous districts streams became deep torrents in a few days, and to dislodge and disperse the rebels under such conditions was hopeless. After the rainy season had followed the tornado season; but all would be ready, when the north winds should clear away the cyclones, to drive the rebels from the interior to the coast, where a cordon of gun boats and launches would prevent their escape from the island.

The campaign thus heralded has been fought, and what is the result? Can anybody say that with all the prodigious and costly efforts put forth by Spain, the rebellion is less strong and defiant than it was in October last? The patriot cause is even encouraged by finding that it has been able to make head against the tremendous armies brought forward to subdue it. It can fairly expect never again to find a force employed which it cannot withstand.

In a short time those conditions unfavorable to campaigning, of which Minister De Lome spoke, will return, and the campaign which was to have crushed the revolt will be in the list of confessed failures.

Base-Ball Game!

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

University of North Carolina

VERSUS

University of Virginia,

Suturday, March 27, '97.

To give an opportunity to all who wish to witness the above game of Base-Ball, the Southern Railway will sell tickets from Raleigh to Chapel Hill and return at $2.25 for the round trip.

Tickets good to return until March 28th. Special Train leaves Union Depot at 11 a. m.

Returning, leave Chapel Hill at 6:30 p. m.

THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agt.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GROCERIES!

The cheapest house in town to buy . . . . .

First-Class Groceries

Is W. E. Carter's, 120 Fayetteville Street. Goods fresh and of the finest quality. Prompt delivery, etc. Give us a trial.

PHONE 155.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

LADIES' BICYCLES.

We will have in store in a few days a nice line of Ladie's Wheels at popular prices. All ladies buying Bicycles from us will be instructed in riding, either on Tandem or single wheel without charge. Our '97 Crawford Combination Tandem and several other Wheels can be rented at regular rates

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,

No. 16 East Martin Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

The Tribune Publishing Company Is prepared to execute Job Printing In a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
The flames roared o'er his head;
"Father!" he cried; "Why don't the cook
Save that last loaf of bread?"
"Be calm, my child," the sire replied;
"Let those escape who can;
Why wont you learn, the bread can't burn?
It's in a Quaker Pan."

Packs in the oven like cord wood. Nothing to worry about. The steam inside prevents burning and insures a rich brown, even crust, regardless of top or bottom. Such bread will keep longer than when baked in any other way.

The Quaker Pan is just as good for Cake or Pudding.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

220 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

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" three months	.65
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:28
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

THEY HAVE ADJOURNED

Next Session of Agricultural Department Directors June 15th.

MORE ABOUT DR. PARKER'S POSITION

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Executive Committee to Meet Early in June to Prepare the Way for the Session of the Board.

The board of directors of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has adjourned until June 15. The final adjournment occurred yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock.

There was little business of public interest enacted at this session of the board, which was called to order about 9 o'clock.

The most important matter was the adoption of a resolution instructing the executive committee to hold a meeting here early in June, before the time for the session of the board. At this meeting it is the purpose of the committee to prepare for the meeting of the board by formulating what may be termed a schedule or programme for the guidance of the deliberations of the directors June 15.

No further action was taken with reference to provision for Dr. D. Reid Parker. It is understood that the $400 appropriated by the joint session of the directors of the department and the agricultural department is to be used only in defraying Dr. Parker's traveling expenses, and his salary, which he is assured will not be less than $1,200, will be provided for by the commissioner of agriculture and the executive committee of the department.

The doctor is to travel "from Cherokee to Currituck," holding farmers' institues and awakening interest in improved methods of farming. An important duty devolving upon him will also be to present to the farmer youth of the State the advantages of the A. & M. College as a place to prepare them for the most successful conduct of agricultural pursuits.

It is understood that the board, or at least a portion of them, anticipate a number of radical changes in the department at the June meeting. The executive committee is to consider at its session the advisability and manner of the contemplated reorganization of the experiment station department.

A member of the board from the eastern part of the State was complaining, in a recent session of the directors, of the fact that his section of the State had not been recognized in the allotment of offices, and was told by Mr. King that it could be given out that vacancies would be made in the experiment department. Between now and the June meeting they propose to cast about for capable men of the allied parties who they can appoint to these positions.

Many of the members of the board left the city yesterday. Indications are that there will be some opposition to the proposed changes in the experiment station department.

THE RAW MATERIALS SPLIT.

Mr. McLaurin Gives the Cause of His Conversion.

From Associated Press Report of Tariff Debate.

We must admit the fact that for the next four years at least the doctrine of protection will control our revenue system, and for one, I propose to accept the situation and demand a reciprocity of protection between the sections for all the industries of this country, south as well as north. Such action may bring criticism; but having considered the matter thoroughly, I am fully convinced that my duty lies in that direction. Not long since I heard honorable members of this body from the north, especially from New England, defend the single gold standard on the ground that free coinage would cheapen the dollar and bring a loss to the laboring people of that section whose money was deposited in savings banks. That statement struck me with great force and I determined to investigate the causes which made such deposits possible. I was well aware that no such condition existed in my State; that instead of the laboring people of my section having bank accounts they had store accounts, which a majority of them were unable to pay.

This statement—and I have no reason to doubt its truthfulness—that the laboring people of one section of the country could have bank accounts, while a similar class in another state could not, forced the conclusion upon me that something, somewhere, was radically wrong. In looking into the matter I discovered enough to convince me, at least, that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the south had to a certain extent been sacrificed to the doctrines of free raw material. I imagined I detected the fact that the enthusiasm and heat of debate, together with an intense opposition to the policy and principles of protection, had caused us to forget or neglect to demand a reciprocity of protection for our people when at the beginning, as now, we fully realize that any and all opposition will fail. Under such circumstances, whatever consideration is given to southern interests comes almost without a demand and is always of such a character as to interfere as little as possible with interests in the north and east. In other words, men who advocate the theory of free raw material and denounce a tariff as robbery are not in a position to ask reciprocity for their own people who produce this free raw material and then buy it back in the manufactured article with a heavy duty added.

"But is not free raw material a pet Democratic doctrine?' asked Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.).

"It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr. McLaurin, with emphasis, "of the Democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle, and those who have prostituted the name of Democracy and who were your aids and allies in the last campaign." A large proportion of the Democrats on the floor applauded this statement.

"Did not William J. Bryan vote for free wool?" persisted Mr. Linney.

"William J. Bryan," retorted Mr. McLaurin, "was responsible for his vote to his constituents and John L. McLaurin is responsible to his."

The New Democratic Tariff Plank.

From the New York Sun.

The speech with which the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, the new Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, followed the address of the chairman of the ways and means committee on the recent introduction of the tariff bill, possessed important features that were all its own. In the first place, Mr. Bailey renounced the crank and arbitrary doctrine of free raw materials, with which the Cleveland element struck its first blow at the platform on which it had obtained power. The idea of a tariff for "revenue only," the Democratic principle of 1892, forbids a discrimination which would make anything free. But with this step toward the reassertion of that principle, Mr. Bailey stopped. His speech contained no reaffirmation, nor even a suggestion, of the constitutional proposition that the tariff must be for revenue only. On the contrary, it was conceived in agreement with the Democratic tariff plank of 1896, which holds that "tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section."

This practical repudiation of the tariff plank of 1892 on the high authority of the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, reduces the conflict over the tariff bill, at least as far as concerns that branch of Congress, to a mere question of differing judgments as to how the schedules shall be adjusted for the raising of revenue, and for the promotion of our industrial welfare in general.

The history of the "revenue only" plank describes what might be called a tragedy in politics. No single beneficiary of it raised his voice for it after Cleveland took office in 1893. Nobody cares much for it now.

Davis Means It.

From the New York Times.

The new chairman of the foreign relations committee, Mr. Davis of Minnesota, plainly intends to insist on the amendment to the arbitration treaty which requires the consent of the Senate in every case before it can be submitted to arbitration. This is a contention, not for the benefit of the country, but in the interest of the "dignity" of the Senate. It is impossible to say how much it will affect the general usefulness of the treaty, but plainly it cannot add to it. It will give an opportunity on every occasion for that kind of debate in which the Senate is most skillful and which does not tend to peace, but to the stirring up of strife. It is, moreover, distinctly a concession to the general view of the Salisbury government in England, which was in the direction of limiting the operation of the treaty, and it is also opposed to the view taken by our own government, That view was not originated by the executive, but was laid down by congress and imposed on the executive, whose only duty was to press it as far as possible. To have it expressly rejected by our own Senate is not calculated to impress foreign statesmen with the sobriety of that body.

MARY YELLIN LEASE AT PEACE.

She is Sinking Now, Well Dressed, Into Sweet Domestic Rest.

Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Lease, after going to and fro upon the earth, and walking up and down therein, denouncing plutocrats and the greed for gold, and dramatically exclaiming: "Away with the fires of hate's hot hell," and, trembling in every fibre of her sensitive being for the fate of this great and glorious Republic, has at last arrived at Wichita to take a much needed rest, and to see how Mr. Lease is getting along with his drug store. To a reporter who recently ventured within the presence she "looked queenly in her rich lounging robe of dark blue eiderdown, secured at the waist and neck by heavy tasseled cords." This is strange news to come from Wichita. It is difficult to imagine Mary Yellin Lease—who should, above all others, be clothed in sackcloth and ashes, as befits one who deplores the desperate condition of the country, and beholds her sex and her sex's husband urged like dumb, driven cattle by the minions, satraps and plutocrats of the money power—lolling at home in inglorious ease, robed in soft elderdown, and looking like a queen. It begins to look like she had abandoned her job, and especially so when she announced that she has taken to the wheel, and has become an expert with the dumbbells. This is not done in the interest of the plain people, however, but solely for the purpose of improving her muscle, and giving a more graceful contour to her somewhat angular frame. It is barely possible that Mrs. Lease contemplates retiring from the calamity business, and when her form gets properly rounded out she may aspire to shine in the gilded halls of wealth and dazzle the eyes of plutocracy with clothes to correspond with her rich lounging robe of dark blue eiderdown.

Train Robberies.

Weldon Roanoke News.

Scarcely a night passes that some trainman does not get into trouble with toughs and robbers. Only a short time ago, Captain Judkins came near being killed at Kilby, by tramps. One night last week, Captain George Lanier, of the Coast Line, was in charge of a northbound freight train. He had orders to meet and pass a southbound freight at Whitakers. While passing along the side of the train, he discovered a new sewing machine in a ditch. He stepped down to get the machine, and as he did so some one fired at him three times. Captain Lanier returned the fire, but no one was hurt. He then carried the machine to the end of the train, and as he got on the car he was fired upon again. A car had been broken open and the machine taken out and put in the ditch while the train was on the siding.

A Georgia View of the Tariff.

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. Bailey takes the proper view. The Democrats cannot prevent the final passage of the Republican tariff, and there is nothing to be gained by filibustering tactics. If it will bring prosperity, the Democrats do not wish to keep the people from having it, and if it will not, then the sooner it becomes effective the sooner this will be demonstrated.

NEW BERN CRIMINAL COURT

JUDGE H. G. EWART PRESIDING—NINETY CASES ON THE DOCKET.

Members of the New Bern Bar and Many Citizens Speak in High Praise of the Judge—Crowds to Hear Bowbow's Trial.

Special to The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., March 26—The eastern criminal court for Craven county has been in session since Monday with his honor, Judge H. G. Ewart, presiding under a special commission from Gov. Russell. There are about ninety cases on the docket, two of which are capital cases, one for murder and the other for arson.

The murder case is that of the State vs. Charles Bowbow, colored, who, on the 23d day of February last, the second day of the Eastern Carolina Fish, Game, Oyster and Industrial Fair, at the Fair grounds, shot and killed Jas. Washington, colored, a full account of which appeared in The Tribune on the 24th day of February, the morning after the murder.

This latter case is in the hands of the jury at the present moment. A special venire of 100 men was summoned from which the jury to sit upon this case was drawn. Messrs. Charles R. Thomas and Robert Nixon appeared for the murderer at the request of the court. After the examination of the witnesses, eight in number, the defendant was put on the stand, and gave evidence which was entirely contradictory to that of the witnesses. He denied all knowledge of what occurred from the time that he claimed to have been struck by the deceased until he arrived at the jail. The prisoner appeared to be greatly disturbed and in much fear as to the possible decision of the jury.

The argument of the solicitor, Mr. W. E. Daniels, was a very powerful one and appeared to impress the jury very much, as also it did the concourse of people who crowded the court room to witness the trial. The arguments of Messrs. Thomas and Nixon were also very strong and ably presented.

The charge of his Honor, Judge Ewart, to the jury upon this, as well as other cases, has been able, clear, exhaustive and entirely impartial. His knowledge of the law as laid down in the statutes and the decisions of the Supreme court, is comprehensive. His Honor presides with dignity and commands the respect and attention of all who have attended his court. Your correspondent has received the impression of a number of the most prominent members of the New Bern bar, as well as the citizens of New Bern, and they have been without exception enthusiastic in their praise of the judge to the extent as I have stated above. Personally, his Honor, Judge Ewart, is a gentleman of fine address and appearance. He has made many friends in New Bern, all of whom will be only too glad to welcome his Honor here again.

The case of the State vs. Green for arson will be tried on Monday next. A special venire of eighty has been summoned.

Judge Ewart stated at an interview with your correspondent that he hoped to adjourn Tuesday afternoon and would then leave directly for Asheville, where he will hold an extra term of the Circuit criminal court for Buncombe county.

He expresses himself as being delighted with New Bern, and to use his words, "Its hospitable and open-hearted people." He also said: "If I did not live in the 'Land of the Sky' I would certainly make New Bern my home."

A Remarkable Genius.

Jules Curzon, a Polish mechanic of Chicago, who was presented some years ago with a gold medal for his inventions, performed a most extraordinary thing when he succeeded in manufacturing a complete watch in the space of eight hours, and from materials upon which any other watchmaker would have looked contemptuously. It appears that the Czar of Russia, hearing of the marvelous inventive genius of Curzon, determined to put him to the test, and forwarded him a box containing a few copper nails, some wood chippings, a piece of broken glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire and a few cribbage board pegs, with the request that he should transform them into a timepiece. Nothing daunted, and perceiving a golden opportunity for winning favor at court, Curzon set about his task with enthusiasm, and in the almost incredibly short space of eight hours had dispatched a wonderfully constructed watch to the Czar, who was so surprised and delighted at the work that he sent for the maker, and conferred upon him several distinctions, as well as granting him a pension. The case of the watch was made of china, while the works were simply composed of the odds and ends accompanying the old cup. Not only did it keep good time, but only required winding once every three or four days. This remarkable watch is believed to be still in the possession of the Russian royal family.

Willie, the Fake Friend of Labor.

San Francisco Call.

By purchasing twine from State prisons where it is made by convicts, instead of buying it in the market of free labor, Willie Hearst saves money just as he saves it by publishing fakes instead of legitimate news. As the money thus saved is necessary to sustain a little longer his rapidly vanishing fortune, and as no further subsidies from the Southern Pacific are obtainable, he has some excuse for such economies, but he should not lie about them. There is no excuse for being a hypocrite to free labor while patronizing convicts.

How Old is the Human Race.

A very interesting article on the condition of Palestine at the time of Abraham, by the distinguished archaeologist Prof. Sayce, is copied from the Homiletic Review.

Prof. Sayce calls attention to the fact that he latest discoveries tend to confirm the truth of a portion of Scripture history which has been condemnel by the critics as contrary to ascertained facts. But, on the other hand, he assumes the correctness of the date computed by Prof. Hilprecht from recently discovered tablets, according to which one Loyal-zaggisi founded a mighty empire more than four thousand years before Christ. In other words, Prof. Sayce assumes on the authority of these tablets that there were great nations in the world before the time of Adam as computed from the chronologies in Genesis.

We desire to offer a few words of caution with regard to this assumption. The greatest scientists are not always strictly scientific in their methods of dealing with facts. They are very apt to be so carried away by enthusiasm over a new discovery as to lose sight for a time of the necessity for considering every possibility of error in their estimate of its significance. It is for this reason that the assumed scientific facts of one generation have frequently had to be discarded as errors by the next generation.

Dr. Robertson, of Glasgow, during his recent visit, told us that it was found necessary to make room in some way for new books in a public library of that city, and that one of the professors, a man of world-wide reputation, had instructed the librarian to throw out all the books dealing with his branch of science which were more than ten years old, as they were worthless. These books had represented the best scientific knowledge on the subject only ten years before, but were now only calculated to mislead the student. Seeing, then, that science is thus by its own admission in a progressive and formative stage, it seems to us that the scientists should be very chary about setting up their admittedly imperfect knowledge of facts as an authoritatively contradiction of what every intelligent man must acknowledge to be the most reliable of all ancient histories, if nothing more.

Scientific investigation and research has given us a great deal of knowledge concerning the structure of the earth and the methods by which God saw fit to produce the conditions under which we live; it has thrown a great deal of light upon the story of creation as given in Genesis. But the scientists have in several instances been compelled to acknowledge that supposed discoveries of errors in the Bible narrative were errors in themselves. In fact, Prof. Sayce calls attention to one such error on the part of Bible critics in this very article, and it is all the more strange that he should assume as a foregone conclusion the correctness of Prof. Hilprecht's estimate of the antiquity of the empires of Sargon and Loyal-zaggisi.

It is not so very long since the decipherers of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic records proved to their own satisfaction that the Egyptian kingdom dated back to a very remote antiquity indeed, but they afterwards discovered that the different dynasties whose duration they had been adding together to obtain correct dates had not all reigned over the same kingdom, and that a very large reduction had to be made in their estimates because of the fact that they had been adding the terms of contemporary kings; not to speak of those of mythological rulers. It seems to us altogether probable that some such mistake will be found in Prof. Hilprecht's calculations.

But while we are not prepared to accept off hand this correctness of the date of man's appearance on earth, we desire to offer a word of caution also to the Bible student. He should be careful not to pin his faith to any cut and dried formula or theory as to the nature of the inspiration of the Bible. He should not assume the infallibility of any theory of inspiration which would prevent him from receiving new ideas with regard to it.

All spiritual truth is expansive, and any statement of spiritual truth which does not admit of expansion is therefore to that extent an erroneous statement. This is true of the nature of God. It is true of the personality of Christ. It is true of the work of the Holy Spirit. And it is especially true of the revelation of God which the Holy Spirit has given us in the pages of the Bible.

The proper attitude of a lover of the Bible toward any scientific statement which appears to conflict with the Bible is one of attentive reserve. He is not under any obligation to accept such a scientific statement until it has endured the test of long and careful examination. Neither is he under any obligation to reject it off-hand simply because it seems to him to contradict the Bible. The Bible is not in its essence a manual of scientific instruction. Neither is it primarily a history, in our ordinary sense of the word.

It is a history of God's dealings with man, and to that extent it is undoubtedly inspired and authoritative, but questions of dates or of times only appear in it incidentally and are not of the essence of the work. There is no absolute necessity therefore for assuming that the dates and other similar matters were communicated to the writers by inspiration. Indeed the impossibility of reconciling some of the statements in regard to such matters found in different parts of the Bible seems rather to indicate that they were made merely on the authority of the writers.

If it should be proved eventually that Prof. Hilprecht's calculations are correct, that would not detract one iota from the value of the Bible as a revelation of God to us.

Literary Property.

"Literary property is the highest type of property, and where it abounds the highest civilization is found. How beautifully Charlotte Cushman, whose name may be called up with pride on this occasion, gave expression to this idea.

" 'To me it seems as tho' when God conceived the world, that was poetry; He formed it,, and that was culpture; He colored it, and that was painting; He peopled it, with living beings, and that was grand living drama.' "

Still Worship Their Silver Idols.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Though you bray the silver fool as in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Despite the fact that free silver and Altgeldism were snowed under in Chicago last November by some 60,000 majority, the Bryan Democracy of that city adopts a platform reiterating the financial foolishness of last year and endorsing Bryan and Altgeld.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

"REPUDIATION IN NORTH CAROLINA."

"One of the principal objections," says the Richmond Times, "that the Times urged against the late Chicago platform was that it taught repudiation. A striking verification of this is found in the plea of a 'Chicago platform' newspaper in North Carolina against 'government by injunction' in connection with the attempt on the part of the State to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company.' We copy from an editorial article which appeared in the Raleigh News and Observer, of March 10th, last, and which has, for some purpose unknown to us, been circulated in slips throughout the country.

"After expressing its amazement at the action of Judge Simonton in granting the injunction, the News and Observer says:

"'It is a new thing in North Carolina for a Federal Judge, who was a Southern Railway attorney before his appointment as Judge, to seek to restrain the Governor of a great commonwealth from protecting the interests of the people of the State.

"'The evils of government by injunction have grown so as to almost destroy the liberties of the people. As a protest to this usurpation of power, the Democratic national convention passed a strong resolution against government by injunction, and it was made one of the leading issues of the late campaign. This issue was emphasized in North Carolina by an injunction against the Seaboard Air Line issued by Judge Simonton, because it had reduced freight charges. In the West the Judges have gone to the extent of putting laborers in contempt for quitting work, and for their refusal to go to work when ordered to do so, on railroads that were in the hands of receivers.

"'Yesterday the issue was brought sharply again before the people by the attempt to restrain the Governor from bringing suit to annul the 99-year lease.

"'The only protection left to the people is a determined resistance to this attempt to make the Southern Railway more powerful than the sovereign State of North Carolina. If it succeeds, we not only have lost free government, but have also obtained government by injunction by and for railroads.

"'We call upon the Governor, in the name of the people of the State, to plant himself firmly upon the doctrine enunciated in the Democratic National platform, and use every effort in the power of the commonwealth to prevent the carrying out of this new method of confirming government by railroads. The people will stand by him, regardless of party, if he will plant himself firmly upon the best plank in the Democratic platform and fight to the last ditch the effort to destroy the last vestige of the rights of the State.'

"Now we ask what is the great 'right of the people, that a Federal Judge and a railroad corporation are trying to override? Nothing more nor less than the right of a State to repudiate a contract made in good faith with a railroad company. Not only is it sought to repudiate this contract, but the spirit of the Chicago platform again crops out in the Populistic cry against the remedy which the railroad company seeks in law for the protection of its rights under the contract.

"The Times yields to none in its love of State's rights and State sovereignty and if a railroad company, by injunction or otherwise, should attempt any outrage in defiance of the sovereign right of a State or the will of the people, no paper would come more earnestly to the defense and support of the State and the people. But when the State tries by an exercise of its sovereign powers to destroy the rights of an individual, be it a corporation or not, it defies that sacred provision of the Constitution which forbids a State to impair the obligation of a contract and puts itself beyond the pale of moral or legitimate defense. If an individual may not repudiate a contract, much less a sovereign State. There cannot be one code of laws and of morals for an individual and another for a State."

SOFTLY, MY BOY, SOFTLY.

The Winston Republican this week proceeds, editorially, to read the Tribune a short, mild, friendly lesson over its course in regard to Governor Russell and the lease question. It agrees with The Tribune upon the lease matter, but its editor is getting sorry for Governor Russell. It makes a distinction between Josephus Daniels and Governor Russell, in that he says that Josephus is paving his way into the Populist party, but fails to agree with The Tribune that Governor Russell is building the same kind of a pavement. Governor Russell is forcing the lease matter into politics, and is determined it shall be a political feature in the next campaign. If so, where will the Republican be?

That is one of the burning questions. This business contract between the State and the Southern Railroad has no place in State politics, and The Tribune will fight it as long as it has power to think.

Governor Russell has defied all men who oppose him. He has alienated from him the best men in the party and is surrounding himself with Democratic and Populistic advisers, with here and there a Republican, of whom the least said the better.

During the Senatorial fight, "let up on Butler" was ding-donged in the ears of the editor of The Tribune, until he was weary, very weary, of the music; then, during the lease fight it was, "let up on the lease," and now it is "let up on the Governor."

When the fight over the two was ended, The Tribune was found on the right and winning side—triumphant—and we propose to continue the same policy. There is no "let up" when a great principle in law or politics is involved, and The Tribune can be depended upon for "staying qualities." We propose to stay in this fight until the end, and we expect to "chop wood" all the time, let the chips fly where they will.

But there is a funny feature about the Republican. While its mild advice to The Tribune was made quite prominent, there followed a column and half editorial and extracts to show that the Southern Railroad was in the right, that is, the contract had been made in good faith and ought to stand. However, it is still good reading, and we reproduce it.

Outside of that, an editorial paragraph appeared in the same issue as follows:

"Our contemporary, the Raleigh News and Observer, is sore distressed. The injunction nightmare haunts him day and night. The clatter of the Southern's trains is continually ringing in his ears, and he imagines he can feel Judge Simonton's fingers clutching his throat. Poor fellow! our sympathies run out to him."

THE WHOLE MATTER.

From the Monroe Journal.

This paragraph is going the rounds:

"If the present ninety-nine year lease stands, the State is to get only $46,800 profit annually. If it is annulled, the State is to receive $135,800 as an annual profit. Is it best for the taxpayers to be relieved annually of that sum or to give that amount as a present to the Southern Railway? That is the great question in the whole matter."

We deny it. It is not the great question in the whole matter. It is false. It is not the question at all. It may be the only question with those people who are working it only for campaign purposes, or other interested motives. But to the people who look at the question in the light of the State's honor and in the light of citizens who do not stoop to trickery, it is not the question at all.

To such latter here is the question: Was the board of directors who made the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern duly and authoritatively invested by the State with the power to act? In other words, was the action legal or illegal? This question it was the province of the courts to decide, and it was the duty of the State to stand by their decision. The legislature had nothing to do with the matter.

The Seaboard Air Line is said to have offered more for the lease of the road than the Southern pays. Suppose the lease were broken by the legislature without the courts declaring it to have been made illegally and this offer accepted, will not the Seaboard require the State to give bond that it would not break its contract in case a better offer were made? In other words, if the legislature can break a contract at will, what will the contract with the State be worth?

We do not like any more than any one else the evil influence which most corporations use. But we do not like repudiation, which this would clearly be if the action of the directors was legal. Judge Russell's argument of the State's power to annul the lease was unquestionably sound, the expediency is another matter. The State being sovereign (when not in conflict with the United States) could by a convention of the people annul its contract. If this would be anything but repudiation, we don't know what it is.

Except for the hullabaloo of the political capital manufacturers, the question could have been settled by the courts. The State would have been willing to stand by its contract, if legal, and that would have been the end of the matter. But for the same men a compromise could have later been made on a 30-year term.

It will now be a running sore.

We give the above taken in full from the Monroe Journal and commend it to the consideration of the News and Observer, which, if we mistake not, is the author of the paragraph quoted.

The Journal is to be congratulated upon the force and clearness with which it delineates the situation.

It shows clearly that Democrats see as well as the Republicans see that the News and Observer is heading direct toward the Populist camp and is evidently raising all the hullabaloo to obscure its purpose and to lead from the Democratic fold as many as possible of its readers. That the News and Observer's star is waning, that it, like Senator Butler, is trying to take a new tack upon a new issue is evident to any close observer and the Republican predicts that by 1900 Bro. Daniels will be a middle-of-the-road calamity howler of the most approved pattern.

Along the same line the New Berne Journal says:

"Stripped of all sentiments, the endeavor to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, was nothing more os less than an effort to create a political issue upon which the Populist party, headed by Senator Butler, could go before the people in the next campaign and raise an old argument of corporation greed.

There can be little doubt if a single instigator of this assault upon the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway was inspired to the act except by a desire to create a political issue. The fact whether the lease could be annulled with honor to the good name of the State, or whether its annullment meant any benefit to the people was not considered by the instigators and promoters of the Russell-Avery-Cook bill, the several votes taken upon it indicating very clearly that it was forced political legislation and not legislation that could be termed a remedial measure.

An analysis of the vote on the lease bill shows, now that it can be calmly considered, that outside of Governor Russell and those members whom he could rally to support his side, it had no Republican support.

Its Democratic support amounted to little, but when the Populist vote is taken into consideration, it does not take much penetration to note the cunning promptings to the Populist members by Senator Butler.

But should such an action be imputed to Senator Butler? Without doubt. Review the senator's political position. Is he not out in the political graveyard of blasted hopes; a leader who must have some issue to go before a wasted and disgusted constituency? Could anything be better than an issue such as the defeated Cook bill, defeated by corporation money, which bought up legislators, packed caucuses and governed lobbies?

Senator Butler needs an issue to go before his Populist friends. He cannot command patronage, therefore he must create some political disturbance under cover of which he can delude the voters into the belief that he is the political Moses to lead the people out of their bondage.

But the people of North Carolina are not going to be longer blinded by political dust throwers. They are going to read and study, not listen to wild harangues and be carried off their feet without an opportunity to judge whether all this muss is really over them, or to fool them into putting some individual in absolute control over them.

The people want stability of contracts, certainty of protection to their material interests and only such legislation that means prosperity to the commonwealth. They are sick and tired of legislation which means disturbed and unsettled community interests, and in the future they are going to put in power only those who shall and will legislate for them, the people, not for political office seekers.

There is going to be a coming out of the people of North Carolina from their state of political servitude to a few political bosses.

WHY NOT JUDGE AND GOVERNOR, THE TWO IN ONE?

From the way some Republicans in North Carolina have lately been pushing Governor Russell for the vacant Judgeship, it would seem that they were getting tired of their Governor and would like to shelve him. But the Governor caught on to their little game, and decided to not accept the position if tendered to him. He would rather be Governor than Federal Judge.—Roxboro Courier.

Our heavy-weight Governor has an itching palm for the Judgeship. He has expressed himself highly flattered to have his name mentioned and his claims urged, but like Pingree, of Michigan, hold the office of Mayor of Detroit and Governor of the State.

Now, Governor Russell should follow in the wake of Pingree, accept the Judgeship and hold down the Gubernatorial chair as long as possible.

Why not? If one man can do that thing in the great State of Michigan for months, why can he not do the same in a greater State—North Carolina.

Why, my dear Governor, we fear you are losing some of your reputed courage. It isn't possible that such a little thing like this would deter you in grasping power, a thing you love better than you love roast beef.

Don't discourage your friends—they are legion, you know—but accept the Judgeship and hold fast to the Gubernatorial chair. No man can hold it down in avoirdupoise better than you.

Hello, here's a weak-knee'd brother has just made the remark: "Let up on Governor Russell!"

We never tried as hard to take such "disinterested" advice in our life, but the Governor keeps bobbing up in such unexpected places—like Banquo's ghost. —that it is impossible to keep out of his way, and as we are not afraid of ghosts, we must confront them.

If the Governor could be persuaded by some of his fool friends (wise ones have no chance) to listen to reason and "let up" on his arbitrary course, not the lease matter alone, but a hundred other things, and work in harmony with Republicans who were born such, and know what Republicanism is, there would be some hope of The Tribune "letting up" on him.

Bear in mind, in it all he is the aggressor. He is posing as a great man —a brave man—a man of nerve, bah!

Who could have believed that our Jeremiah Lamentation Ramsey, editor of the Progressive Farmer, would have defiled himself with base pie! We had thought that if there was a reformer for reformation only it was Ramsey. And yet, behold him at the pie counter, as the Gaston county boy wrote of the preacher at the Sunday school picnic, "with both hands full and mouth accordin'!" After this we shall know that there is none who is proof against the blandishments of pie; no, not one. —Charlotte Observer.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

We give some space this week to the opinions of lawyers on the injunction brought by the Southern to prevent suit to annul their lease of the North Carolina Railroad. The people had better inform themselves on this question than to read about monstrosities, murders and lynchings. The growing power of railroads in our politics, and particularly that of the Southern Railroad, is one of the most menacing of public problems. The Southern Railroad lease will be the most hotly agitated question in the next campaign. The grave turn given to it by the action of the railroad in suing out an injunction against the Governor to prevent the test of the matter in our courts is worth the serious study of all citizens. The people of North Carolina are not repudiationists. Our courts have been considered fair and impartial. The effort to strangle State suits and control the State Government by superior Federal authority is an admission on the part of the Southern that their cause is weak before the people and defective in the courts. An attempt to better this position by an appeal to Federal power justly arouses the alarm of the people. There is so much of the "State's rights" feeling down South that invasion by Federal power will not be brooked unless it be unquestionably legal; and apart from a consideration of its legality the attempt will be considered an insult to a sovereign people, which may force a speedy solution of the question. "Which is bigger, North Carolina or the Southern Railroad?"—Jonesboro Progress.

Our esteemed contemporary, which has permitted itself to be wrought up into a state of indignation because a railroad company has seen fit to exercise its constitutional right to bring a lawsuit in a court, of competent jurisdiction, of its own chosing, is a country weekly of large pretensions and small proportions, published in the town of Jonesboro, in the county of Moore, about two miles from the junction of the Seaboard Air Line with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. It is not for The Tribune to say that the Progress is under Seaboard influence; but the tone of the article copied above so closely resembles the spirit of the News and Observer's editorials on the same subject that it is the most natural thing in the world to infer that the editorial columns of both papers are dominated by the same master mind. The editor of the Progress may be a profound constitutional lawyer for all we know; but his discussion of the legal aspect of the right to sue in the Federal courts in the fly-off-the-handle style so conspicuous in the article quoted would not warrant the belief that he is. It would appear rather that he has made his paper a party to the Seaboard's fight against the Southern without acquainting himself with the merits of the controversy; and instead of seeking information in regard to the right of a citizen of one State to sue a citizen of another State in the courts of the United States, he just went into a tantrum over the exploded theory of State's rights, and wound up with an implied threat of war against the constituted authority of the Federal judiciary.

The Progress thinks the people had better inform themselves on the railroad question. So far the Progress is right; but it is to be feared that the people will not learn much on the subject that is worth knowing unless they consult some better authority than the Progress. The legal opinions copied by our esteemed contemporary from the News and Observer carry but little weight with them, in view of the fact that some of the lawyers supposed to be quoted on the lease question, were outrageously misquoted, and that others possibly had some reason for coloring their opinions in accordance with the views of the Seaboard Air Line.

The Tribune has heretofore argued the constitutional right of the Southern Railway to sue a citizen of North Carolina in the Federal courts, and it insists that the outcry against the courts of the United States is an appeal to prejudice for political purposes by which the Populist party, aided and abetted by a few such so-called Democratic newspapers as the Jonesboro Progress, expects to profit. We have it on the authority of the Progress that the lease matter "will be the most hotly agitated question in the next political campaign." It has been shown, time and again in these columns, that the Republican and Democratic parties are committed, by a more than two-thirds vote of their members in the Legislature, to support the lease as a legal and binding contract. So if the lease is to be made a political issue, it will be by the action of the Populist party, and those who join hands with it to force the issue must be regarded as Populists.

"Our own courts" is a pet phrase of the Progress, which it rolls under its tongue as a sweet morsel. Our own courts! What courts are they? As citizens of the United States, we claim that the Federal courts are our own, and when we have a cause within the jurisdiction of those courts it is our right to have it tried in them. But perhaps the Progress does not know that North Carolina is a part of the Union. Ah! there we have it. The Progress has States' rights on the brain and imagines that North Carolina is a law unto itself. Well, so much for the ignorance or prejudice of the Progress.

"Federal power will not be brooked unless it be unquestionably legal," says the Progress. Of course, but who is to decide whether it is legal or not? Shall we leave the question to the astute editor of the Progress? Well, hardly. The editor may be a constitutional lawyer, as we have suggested; but he betrays too much bias to be entrusted with the decision of such an important question. Suppose we leave it to the courts to decide. We may as well, for the courts will decide it any way, whether we will it so or not; and if the decision of the Federal Judge at Greensboro should be wrong, the highest judicial tribunal in the land will right it.

But the Progress breathes a threat of war. Does it intend to call out the troops if Judge Simonton has the temerity to enjoin the Governor from suing the Southern Railway, or does it intend to take up the cudgel and exterminate the judiciary all by itself? These are momentous questions. We pause for a reply.

Mr. J. L. RAMSEY'S EXPLANATION.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. J. L. Ramsey, the editor of the Progressive Farmer.

Yesterday morning we said that an emissary of The Tribune had overheard Mr. Ramsey say that it would be like stealing to accept the $1,500 salary as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. The inference was that under the circumstances, he, the editor of the Progressive Farmer, always bitterly opposed to the Republican party, felt that he would be receiving an amount of money that his conscience repudiated, but it seems that, from Mr. Ramsey's statement to us, he has no conscientious scruples in receiving the nice little salary, but he maintains that the emissary put a wrong interpretation upon the expression used. He does not deny saying that "to accept the salary would be like stealing," but he says he meant that as editor of the Progressive Farmer, and to remain as such without attending to his official duties strictly, that the drawing of his salary would be like stealing, hence he was hesitating about accepting the position, but he informs us he has solved the problem. He proposes to set up official quarters and attend to his official business during office hours throughout the day, and as the time at night is his own, he will employ it in editing his paper.

It is true there are more ways than one to choke a dog to death besides on butter.

The pie cannot be declined, even if it be Republican pie, and if Governor Russell can reconcile his conscience, Brother Ramsey ought not to kick. Ramsey is all right. He is publishing the leading Populist paper in North Carolina, and the Governor realizes he has no organ that represents anything but Simon-pure Democracy, and he makes arrangements with Brother Ramsey to be his organ, and we want to say to our friend that $1,500 is little enough for the job.

THANKS, GOVERNOR, THANKS.

Governor Russell says that when the "ex-Governor" (meaning Colonel Andrews) withdraws his supplies from The Tribune, that sheet will cease to exist.

Thanks, Governor, for your opinion of the stability of the only daily Republican newspaper in North Carolina. This is in perfect accord with the Governor's earlier opinion. When approached several weeks before The Tribune was born, he told one of the promoters that he was a damn fool to put his money in a Republican newspaper in North Carolina. This was said before there was any lease question or any other question involved; at a time when the promoters of The Tribune were trying their best to believe that Judge Russell would make a good Republican Governor. We believed that the administration ought to have a daily organ to defend it from Democratic attacks. Our readers have witnessed an unprecedented scene from the day of the inauguration to this hour. It is unnecessary to repeat the story. We have given it in chapters as the scene shifted day by day and they must be the judge.

We do not propose to allow Governor Russell or any other man to speak in contempt of The Tribune, or to make false statements in regard to it, without calling him or them down; and so long as Governor Russell sees fit to keep up the warfare against Republicans and The Tribune, so long will this paper be found right square in the front.

FALSEHOOD OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

Meeting an old-time friend of Judge Simonton on the street yesterday, we asked him what about the News and Observer's charge that the Judge had been an attorney for the Southern Railroad? He promptly replied: "It is a falsehood, manufactured out of whole cloth—not an infinitesimal atom of truth in it. Judge Simonton never was an attorney of the Southern or the Richmond and Danville Railroads, or connected with them or any other railroad since the war, in any manner whatever."

We do not know that it is even necessary to call attention to this falsehood, for the News and Observer makes so many breaks of this kind that the public has caught on, and believes but little it says, especially about the lease question and the men connected with the controversy.

An editorial extract printed in these columns yesterday was erroneously credited to the Chatham Citizen when the credit properly belonged to the Chatham Record. It was a good point from The Tribune's standpoint. By the way, the editor of the Record is a cousin by marriage to the editor of the News and Observer.

The Raleigh Tribune speaks of "the seed that Geo. W. Grady sowed in his great Boston speech." Can this refer to Henry Woodfin Grady of sacred memory?—Asheville Citizen.

Thank you. Just waiting for somebody to call us down. Henry of "sacred memory" is the man, and held no more sacred by any man living than by us.

THE DIFFERENCE

The Knoxville Journal.

Unfortunately for Grover Cleveland he had no confidence in newspaper men. He conducted himself toward them as if they were all rascals, not an honest man among them. He did not discriminate. There are good men and bad men among them, as there are good and bad men who are lawyers, or doctors, or preachers, or merchants. He evidently distrusted his capacity to distinguish between the honest and the dishonest, the truthful and the untruthful, the conscientious and the unconscientious, and just lumped them all together as a bad lot to be held at arm's length and habitually avoided.

They naturally resented this and exercised themselves to give him a black eye when they could find a reasonable pretext. This was quite natural.

President McKinley knows as well as other people that all who have access to pencil and paper, and to Mergenthalers and printing presses, are not saints. But he has confidence in his capacity to discriminate between the good and the bad. Hence he proposes to treat them with the consideration they deserve. He will not shun them, he will not repel them, he will show them courtesy and give them whatever confidence they deserve. He knows that most of them are honest and conscientious, and that they will not abuse his confidence. Those who do once will not be given an opportunity to do so again.

The newspapers have it in their power to make and unmake presidents. No man can long be successful in public life, who despises the press. It is a power and has a great deal to do with the popularity and the unpopularity of men. The president understands this. He recognizes the rights and privileges of the press and shows it by his treatment of newspaper men. He is already strong where his immediate predecessor was weak. If Grover Cleveland had not already seen where he made a mistake he will see it. A little courtesy sometimes proves a good investment.

We commend the above truthful article for the careful perusal and study of Governor Russell.

The Raleigh Tribune, the Republican State organ, jabs thus at Governor Russell (also Republican).

"Perhaps our distinguished executive is laboring under the impression that he is running a negro ward meeting in Wilmington. This is the Legislature of North Carolina, we venture to suggest to His Excellency."

"If The Tribune will recall the scenes of the past ten days, it will remember that no negro ward meeting was ever a more disorderly mob than the State Legislature."—Landmark.

Hold on, Mr. Landmark! The Tribune said a "ward meeting." We did not use the word "negro." The Landmark gratuitously added that word to the paragraph. Are there no white Republicans in Wilmington? If no, then we accept the amendment..

"Government by Injunction."

From the New Bern Journal.

The Raleigh News and Observer's editorials which have appeared in that paper during the last Assembly, and which have had for their subject the question of the North Carolina railroad lease to the Southern Railway, are now being freely circulated on slips and sent to newspapers in this State, probably also to the press of other States. It is hardly possible that the News and Observer is doing this of its own accord, and the circulation of these slips taken from a professed Democratic newspaper, and sent broadcast in the interest of a Republican State Executive, will appear a singular proceeding, if judged from a political point of view. The News and Observer, always a political prude when passing upon the politics of others, appears to be in a position to be severely criticised for its own politics, if any one cared to pass upon it, and its protestations in the name of Democracy, in behalf of Governor Russell and Senator Marion Butler, are sufficient to place serious doubt upon its political character, especially upon its claim of being the organ of the State Democratic party.

The cry in these editorials, of the esteemed News and Observer, of "Government by Injunction," and the "Rights of the People," when applied to the question at hand, namely, the annulment of the North Carolina railroad lease to the Southern Railway, has a strangely populistic tone and one very far, if the Journal might be pardoned for saying so, from the principles of Democracy the esteemed contemporary was supposed to represent.

The "Government by Injunction" in this lease matter seems to be nothing more or less than the effort of a Federal judge and railroad corporation to determine whether a State has the right to repudiate a contract made and entered into in good faith by the said railroad company.

The protest made against this effort on the part of the railroad company to protect its rights under the contract which it has made, has no true sound of Democratic principle, for there can be no idea of repudiation in honest Democracy, and the object urged by the News and Observer under the specious plea of "rights of the people" is nothing less than the repudiation of a contract entered into by the State, through its representatives, and the Southern Railway Company, which was made in good faith by both parties to the contract.

Under this contract there can be no question of the invasion of State's rights, or a doubt thrown upon State sovereignty. There is no defiance of the people's rights, for they are not invaded, nor attempted to be invaded; rather it seems to be an invasion of the rights of a railroad corporation by the sovereign powers of a State, which the State seeks to destroy.

This being the case, the News and Observer ignores every argument, except its own shouting, and defies that sacred provision in the constitution which forbids a State to impair the obligation of a contract, which if it did would put itself beyond the line of any moral or legitimate defence.

The individual and State come under the same code of laws; repudiation in one is no worse nor less reprehensible than in the other. They are both guilty of repudiation, if they do so, and there is no good plea which can be urged for the repudiation of any just contract, entered into with good faith by all parties concerned.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 26.—8 P. M.—For Virginia—Fair, but with increasing cloudiness; northerly winds; slight rise in temperature.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Generally fair; slightly warmer; southwesterly winds becoming variable.

STATE SCHOOL FUNDS

Dr. Curry Wants to Know Something About the Apportionment.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONVENED

SUPT. MEBANE MUST DIVIDE THE MONEY EQUALLY.

Peabody Fund Assistance May or May Not be Granted by Dr. Curry--There is Doubt if Extra Appropriations Will be Available.

There was another session of the State Board of Education. This time the session was at the call of Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, and the object was to take action relative to the apportionment of money to the Colored Normal and Industrial Schools.

Mr. Mebane had received a letter from Dr. J. M. L. Curry asking about the purpose of the State Board in the distribution of the Colored Normal School appropriation. He asked if the apportionment would be made in proportion to the students in attendance and the value of the normal and academic work done in them. He said that he happened to know that in some of the schools the normal and industrial work amounted to practically nothing.

Dr. Curry also wanted to know if, in case he appropriated Peabody money to these institutions, it would be apportioned on the same basis, and intimated that he would insist upon a different division.

It was to consider this letter that the Board was called together. An investigation proved that the Board had no jurisdiction now, the last Legislature having made it obligatory upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction to divide the $7,500 appropriated for the seven institutions equally among them.

The Board, however, passed a resolution assuring Dr. Curry that any donations from the Peabody or Slater funds would be used exactly as he should dictate.

Mr. Mebane has written a letter to Dr. Curry, saying that the Board had authorized him to notify him that any assistance accorded the seven colored normal and industrial schools would be divided as he should dictate. He also added that the indications were that these institutions would be more than ever embarrassed by lack of support during the next year. He wrote Dr. Curry also that it appeared now that the colored training school provided for by the recent Legislature could not be established, as the State Treasurer would decline to pay the $5,000 appropriation. There was also an extra $4,000 appropriation to be divided between the schools, and this, Mr. Mebane said, would, under Treasurer Worth's ruling, be unavailable.

This condition of things will make only $7,500 of State appropriations available for all seven of the colored normal and industrial schools. Mr. Mebane appealed to Dr. Curry to give all the assistance he possibly could.

It will be remembered that Dr. Curry said in an address before the House of Representatives, during the recent session of the General Assembly, that unless the State would very materially increase its appropriations to these institutions he would concentrate the Peabody fund upon one school or cut off the State entirely, and it is with a view to ascertaining what the Legislature did that he has opened this correspondence.

In concluding his letter of inquiry, Dr. Curry said that he was anxious to aid the schools of North Carolina if it could be done effectively.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

Aldermen Elect Some New Registrars.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at noon in special session. The purpose of the meeting was to elect registrars in the places of several who have resigned. In the First Ward J. B. Mills (Rep.) resigned and J. Rowan Rogers (Rep.) was elected in his stead.

In the Third Ward M. R. Haynes (Dem.) was elected vice R. G. Upchurch (Dem.), resigned.

In the Fourth Ward W. A. Gattis (Dem.) and W. F. Debnam (Rep.) were elected vice D. S. Hamilton (Dem.) and Fagan Clements (Rep.), resigned.

There is a conflict in the present law, so the registrars are elected by the Aldermen and also appointed by the City Clerk, in order to avoid any legal contention. This was done yesterday.

Today is the first day of registration. The book will be open every Saturday until the Saturday before the election, on the first Tuesday in May.

The following are the places for registration and the names of the registrars:

First Ward, Kennett's store, corner of Jones and Salisbury.—Registrars: L. H. Lumsden (Dem.), R. B. Crutchfield (Pop.) and J. R. Rogers (Rep.).

Second Ward, Haynes' shop, corner of Blount and Morgan.—Registrars: C. A. Separk (Dem.), O. M. Marshburn (Pop.) and Thos. Taylor (Rep.).

Third Ward, Jones' warehouse, corner Blount and Davie.—Registrars: M. R. Haynes (Dem.), A. J. Scarborough (Pop.) and Henry Christmas (Rep.).

Fourth Ward, city lot, corner of Salisbury and Davie.—Registrars: W. A. Gattis (Dem.), W. F. Debnam (Rep.) and W. H. Strother (Pop.).

Gloomy View of Manila Rebellion.

Madrid, March 26.—The Manila correspondent of the Imparcial, cables that the Spaniards there take a gloomy view of the outlook. It is thought that even if the rebellion should be temporarily suppressed it would recur in an aggravated form.

Fire Ruins Finery.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 26.—Fire, smoke and water, at 7 o'clock this morning, practically ruined the wholesale and retail millinery stock of Riegelman & Company, valued at $150,000; insurance, $80,000.

A. & M. COLLEGE TRUSTEES

NO CHANGES MADE IN INSTITUTION AT THIS MEETING.

Some Important Committees Appointed—The Boys May Play Ball—Adjourned Until June 7th.

The trustees of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts met yesterday at noon. Chairman J. C. L. Harris presided. A petition was presented from the students of the college, asking that the board allow them to join in the inter-collegiate base-ball and foot-ball games. Mr. Cox moved to allow the students to engage in these games with other teams, under the supervision and control of the faculty. The motion was unanimously adopted. It will be remembered that the former board prohibited the students from playing with other teams. The present board, however, deems that the faculty can regulate such matters.

A committee composed of Messrs. J. C. L. Harris, A. Q. Holladay, J. W. Hardin, Jr., H. E. Bonitz and E. V. Cox was appointed to consider and select plans, specifications, &c., for the hospital. It will be remembered that the Legislature appropriated $4,000 for the erection of this building. This committee will select the location and make other preparations for the hospital. The committee will enter upon this work immediately. It is supposed that the committee will have to consider Treasurer Worth's announcement that none of these extra appropriations will be paid until the regular appropriations are settled. This committee has also in charge the $1,000 appropriation for the purchase of a new boiler.

The experiment farm is now under the control of these trustees. It will be remembered that formerly it was managed along with the Agricultural Department. Therefore, Dr. E. F. Dixon, J. R. Chamberlain and E. G. Butler were appointed a committee to confer with the executive committee of the Agricultural Department about this farm. The trustees are anxious to be thoroughly familiarized with all the departments under their care, and for this end, principally this committee was appointed. The trustees yesterday visited the farm in a body, and were much pleased with its condition. No change in the personnel of the management of the college, or the experiment farm was made yesterday. The trustees are exercising the utmost care that no mistakes may be made. The next meeting of the trustees will be held June 7th.

At 1 o'clock the trustees lunched with the students in the college dining-hall.

Last evening at 6 o'clock, the trustees went to the Executive Mansion, where they took tea, and enjoyed a charming reception tendered them by Governor and Mrs. Russell.

SAYS HE IS GROSSLY WRONGED.

Mr. R. H. Johns Will Sue Prominent Richmond Lawyers.

There is registered at Park Hotel a man who has within the past few days created considerable stir in Richmond, the papers of that city on the 25th inst. having devoted half-column articles to writing up what they termed "his peculiar way," and branding him as a sharper and fraud. His name is R. H. Johns, and his wife is also traveling with him.

Mr. Johns is registered from New York, and is representing two law and collection agencies. One is "The R. H. Johns U. S. Law and Collecting Association," of Philadelphia, and the other "William F. Wernse & Co.," of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. He says he has been done a great injury by the Richmond papers and will go back there in a few days and institute suits for damages against two of Richmond's prominent lawyers. They are Messrs. R. Carter Scott Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, and Ernest M. Long, a well-known young member of Richmond's bar.

It appears that Mr. Johns went to Richmond and made a contract with Attorney Long for the latter to represent the William F. Wernse & Co. Collection Agency, and with Mr. Scott to represent The R. H. Johns Association, taking from each a check for $15 to pay for an advertisement in a directory.

A few hours after the contracts were made, the two lawyers met and compared notes. They gathered the impression, says Mr. Johns, that both had contracted for the exclusive agency of the same company. In the meantime Mr. Johns had concluded his work in Richmond and had gone to Petersburg, carrying the check of Mr. Long with him. This he presented to the hotelist of Petersburg, who telephoned to Richmond to know if it was O. K. He was telephoned back not to accept the check, but not to tell Mr. Johns. In a few hours both Scott and Long arrived in Petersburg and went to the hotel. They went to Mr. Johns' room and demanded their money. The latter tried to explain, but they would not accept his explanation. Finally Mr. Johns paid them back the thirty dollars and cancelled the contracts he had made with them. He says they promised to give no publicity to the affair, but despite this promise had given it out to the papers in a very unjust manner and with great distortion of the truth.

He claims that he has ample grounds for a good suit for damages. He says he is a lawyer himself, and is a member of the Philadelphia bar. He is a man of splendid appearance and pleasing address.

He has with him a number of letters of commendation and introduction, signed by a number of prominent men of different cities.

Mr. Johns and his wife will leave the city for Richmond today, and he proposes to enter suit at once for damages.

IMPROVEMENTS AT RICHMOND.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Will Build a Fine Depot.

Richmond, Va., March 26.—The improvements here contemplated by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company are now assured, favorable action on the viaduct scheme having been taken to-night by the Manchester City Council. These improvements will mean the expenditure here of nearly two millions of dollars, and include a fine passenger depot and company's offices on Main stret, near Seventeenth. The James river division of the road will be connected with this depot, and the main line by a track built upon an iron trestle, and viaduct running down the bed of James river. The assent of the city of Manchester was necessary, in order to change the grade of the free bridge, which the viaduct must cross.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Blown to Atoms, Others Injured—House Lifted Bodily in the Air.

Woodbury, N. J. March 26.—Three workmen were blown to atoms, and several others were injured shortly after noon to-day by an explosion at the Repauno nitro-glycerine works on the Delaware river front, below Lincoln Park. The dead are Thompson Stiles, Charles Wright, David Hamilton. Stiles lived at Woodstown, and the other victims resided at Paulston.

None of the injured are seriously hurt. Their injuries were caused chiefly by flying debris. The explosion was felt and heard ten miles from the mills.

The Repauno works are operated by the Duponts (of powder-making fame) and are used for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton. The buildings are one-story frame structures, separated some distance from each other.

The explosion to-day occurred in the separating house, where the nitro-glycerine goes through one of the most delicate and dangerous processes. The three men who were blown to atoms were the only occupants of the building, and the cause of the disaster cannot be learned.

Some of the workmen who were passing through the yard of the nitro-glycerine works say they saw the separating house rise bodily in the air and then they were thrown to the ground by the awful blast. Workingmen in the other buildings of the plant ran out and fled for their lives, fearing additional explosions. After a lapse of a few minutes, however, when the danger was passed, they turned and began a search for their unfortunate fellow workmen. Where the separating house had stood, there was a great hole in the ground, and the trees for two hundred yards around were denuded of their limbs, and twisted by the force of the explosion.

The bodies of the victims had been blown into fragments, which were found scattered for a considerable distance around.

TOO MUCH ON THE MUSCLE.

A Postmaster to be Removed for Prize Fighting.

Washington, March 26.—President McKinley has decided to remove Postmaster Steven U. Poe, of Grafton, W. Va., on account of his pugilistic tendencies. Charges were made against Mr. Poe by citizens of Grafton, that just prior to the November elections, he engaged in a prize-fight under the regular ring rules, and in eight rounds by a scientifis blow, put his opponent out, the postmaster pocketing the proceeds of the bout. It was represented to the President that the Grafton Leader, edited by Mr. Poe, printed a full account of the fight. It is expected that Mr. Poe's successor will soon be named, and that J. W. Holt, editor of the Grafton Sentinel, the leading Republican paper of that city, will be named as his successor.

NAIL WORKS CLOSED.

Four Hundred Men Strike for an Increase of Wages.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 26.—The H. P. Nail Company's works were closed today, four hundred men, including all the nail-makers and their helpers having struck.

The works were closed yesterday at the request of the men, to allow them to attend the funeral of a member of the union.

After the funeral the men met and decided not to go back to work to-day, nor until they had secured a satisfactory adjustment of the scale. A quiet and orderly strike will be conducted.

The men demand an increase of fifteen per cent., and the company offers to grant a ten per cent. raise. Secretary Bishop, of the State Board of Arbitration, has been summoned.

GREECE PROTESTS.

Blockade of Crete Contrary to Sentiments of Humanity.

Athens, March 26.—The Government has handed to the representatives here of the several powers a note protesting against the blockade of Crete. The note declares that in view of the bonds uniting the Greeks and the Christians of Crete, the blockade, which is depriving the island of the means of provisioning itself, is contrary to the sentiments of humanity inspiring the powers.

The President of the Boule, in behalf of that body, has sent Mr. Gladstone a message of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of Greece and the Cretan Christians. The message says, in part: "All your glorious life has been full of combats for justice and liberty. Now that the Hellenic nation has risen to fight in favor of Crete, which is bedewed with blood, you come to uphold anew the rights of an oppressed race."

MALAXA OCCUPIED

International Forces Enter the Town Evacuated by Turks.

London, March 26.—The government announces that the International forces in the Island of Crete have occupied the town of Malaxa, which was the scene of fighting between the Turkish garrison and the Cretan insurgents yesterday, and subsequently taken by the latter, the garrison having found the place untenable. The grounds for this action as stated are that the Admirals commanding the joint fleet of the Powers in Cretan waters regarded the occupation of the town by either Turks or Greeks as menacing to the Europeans occupying Canea.

Movements of the Crown Prince.

Athens, March 26—For some as yet unexplained reason, Crown Prince Constantine who it was announced last night, would leave Athens at 4 o'clock this morning to assume command of the Greek forces in Thessaly has not yet left this city. It is now reported that he will go to the Piralese, whence he will sail for Volo, in Thessally, tomorrow evening.

Losses in the Malaxa Battle.

Canea, March 26.—It is ascertained that in the fighting which took place between the Turkish garrison and the insurgents at Malaxa yesterday, the Turks lost sixty men, and the insurgents 200.

Austrian Troops for Crete.

Vienna, March 26.—A battalion of Austrian infantry left Trieste for Crete today. Part of the men will be stationed at Suda and the remainder at Canea.

BRYAN THE CHIEF SPEAKER

TO BE ORATOR OF JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

National Association of Democratic Clubs Reorganized on a Silver Basis—New Committee Announced.

Washington, March 26.—The National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, and Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, secretary, has issued a general call to each Democratic society in the United States, which is respectfully asked to join the National Association of Democratic Clubs in the celebration of the 154th birthday of Thomas Jefferson on the 13th of April next, in such manner and by such ceremonies as may to each of them be most agreeable. The executive committee of the clubs has been reorganized on a silver basis. President Black announces the completion of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which will serve until the convention of Democratic Clubs in 1900, as follows: Benton McMillin, Tennessee; George H. Lambert, New Jersey; E. Chambers Smith, North Carolina; C. C. Richards, Utah; John R. McLean, Ohio; E. P. Howell, Georgia; H. D. Money, Mississippi; James C. Dahlman, Nebraska; Stephen M. White, California; Edward Murphy, Jr., New York; Lloyd L. Jackson, Maryland; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; William J. Stone, Missouri; Geo. Fred. Williams, Massachusetts; J. S. Hogg, Texas; and J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania. Mr. Chauncey F. Black especially calls attention to the fact that very little of the old committee survives in the new one, and says:

"Each of the gentlemen named on this committee gave loyal support to the candidates and platform of the party in the last Presidential campaign. Therefore it is to be presumed that they can be depended upon in the future, thereby making this committee in great contrast with its predecessor, which had upon it a majority of members who not only contributed money, but worked to bring defeat to the party which had honored them. Among these were William L. Wilson, Henry Watterson, Don M. Dickinson and John C. Black."

The president of the League further states that Mr. Bryan will be the guest of the League and the principal speaker at its banquet in this city on the 13th proximo, and he convenes the executive committee to meet here in April 12 for organization.

THE WATERS STILL RISING.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property in Jeopardy.

Jackson, Miss., March 26.—A special from Greenville to the Clarion Ledger says that the rivers rose seven inches higher during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, and more is coming. The town of Greenville, between which and the river there is a protection levee, is now six feet below the level of the water, but the natives have confidence in their ability to hold the fort. A letter from Greenwood says: "I have just returned from Stovall's landing, where I walked over five miles of the levee, and must say I never saw or expected to see anything like it. The levees seem strong, but the water is within nine inches of the top and rising." A break would mean the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in the great delta where crops of cotton and corn have already been pitched and the latter is growing nicely. The State is largely interested in farming operations in the delta, having convict farms there, and cultivating about ten thousand acres of land. Hundreds of acres of State corn is already under water from inland floods, but a break in the great levees would inundate the whole and cost the State many thousands of dollars.

Governor McLaurin went to Greenville this evening in response to telegrams from his brother, Warden McLaurin, of the penitentiary, who seems to think a break inevitable. Warden McLaurin has hundreds of convicts at work strengthening the weak places in the levees, and but for the assistance thus given, it is said, the structures would have collapsed before this time.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GREEN FRONT SALOON,

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NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey OUR LEADER.

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SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

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Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH

TOM MARSHALL THE WINNER OF THE GRAND AMEDICAN HANDICAP.

Made a Clean Score of Twenty-Five Birds—Nine Men Killed Twenty-Four Birds Each.

Long Branch, N. J., March 25.—Tom A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, was the winner of the Grand American Handicap which was decided at Elkwood this morning. Marshall made a clean score of 25 kills. His share of the prize money is $500. This is insignificant, however, compared to the honor of winning the greatest shooting match in the history of the sport. Dr. W. F. Carver, of Chicago, and Henry Koegle, of Newark, who shoots under the name of "Henry See," had a good show of tieing Marshall. They killed as many birds, but in each case one fell dead out of bounds.

When the marksmen left the traps at 6 o'clock last night, twenty-one rounds of the Grand American Handicap had been shot. Marshall, Carver and Koegle were tied with a straight score. There were fifteen men who had 20 kills and twelve who had grassed nineteen out of their 21. The continuation of the match commenced at 10:20 o'clock this morning. At that time the sun was shining brightly, but a gale from the west was sweeping over the grounds. The sportsmen knew what this meant. The birds were a fast lot, and with the help of the wind every one agreed that it would be difficult to kill them.

The first to face the traps was W. Dunnell, whose score was 19 out of 21. Three birds went down before his sure aim.

When Dr. Carver faced the number one trap he was cheered to the echo. An easy bird was his prey. He picked a harder one on the second trap, and this also was riddled with lead. On the number three trap, while shooting his twenty-fourth round, he had a towering incomer. The first barrel hit the bird square enough, but to make sure of his kill the Doctor sent another load after the pigeon. The high wind carried the dead bird out of bounds, and in its fall it crashed through one of the west windows of the club house. The Doctor was chagrined, but his friends consoled him by saying he still had a chance of winning first money. Koegle brought down both of his birds in the first and second traps. He went to the third trap and drew a swift incomer and filled it with shot. The bird however, fell out of bounds. This left only Marshall with straight kills. His twenty-fifth bird was a left quarterer. One barrel was enough to dispose of it, and the Westerner was the winner of the Grand American Handicap.

The nine men who were second with twenty four kills were Carver, Vandyke, Dr. Williamson, Henry See, Koegle, Burkhart, Vors, Cubberly, Arno and Applegate. They divided $1,696. The thirid imeiiniii, iwitihiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii The third men, with 23 killel were W. Dunnell, E. L. Alkire, C. W. Budd, Cornelius Ferguson, "Arkansaw Traveler;" O. R. Dickey and W. S. King. These men divided $1,094. To see who were entitled to fourth money, or the consolation prize, each contestant in the handicap, with the exception of those who received first, second and third moneys, was allowed to enter. It was miss and out. After a number of rounds had been shot the following divided fourth money, or $254: Grim, Hamilton, Powers, Moccassin, Thurman, Parmalee, Phister, Moore, Guthrie, C. Von Lengarke, Rehrig, Col. Dren and Col. Anthony.

Mr. Marshall, the winner of the grand American handicap, was born in Kentucky in 1857. He commenced to shoot at an early age, and is now considered one of the best shots in the West. He has been Mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., for twelve years and served in the Legislature from the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh districts in 1889 and 1891.

WILL TAKE AN APPEAL.

Attorney General Thinks Supreme Court Decision Reaches the Joint Traffic Association.

Washington, March 25.—Attorney-General McKenna has directed District Attorney MacFarlane, at New York, to take an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, delivered at New York last Friday, in favor of the Joint Traffic Association, composed of Eastern Trunk Lines. This case is closely allied to that of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association in which the United States Supreme Court last Monday held that the anti-trust law was constitutional. The same questions are involved as in the trans-Missouri case with the addition that the joint traffic association is charged with violation of the Anti-Pooling clause of the Inter-State Commerce act. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the United States had no right to go into court in an attempt to dissolve the association under either the anti-trust or inter-State Commerce acts. It is contended at the Department of Justice that even the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court did not sustain points sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

When the papers in the appeal arrive here the Attorney-General will ask the Supreme Court to advance the case so that it can be heard at the present term.

FLOODS IN GEORGIA.

Bridges Washed Away, Trains Delayed and Towns Inundated.

Savannah, Ga., March 25.—A special from Albany, Ga., to the Morning News says:

With one exception, the bridge over the Flint river, at this point, there is not a public bridge left in this county. The iron bridge across the Kinchefoonee creek, recently built jointly by Doughty and Lee counties, and costing $8,000, was swept away last night without a vestige being left.

The bridge of the Albany and Northern railroad, across the same stream, went about the same time, and this, with the absence of a bridge over the Flint, recently knocked down by a lumber raft, places that road in a bad fix. Traffic has been resumed on the Brunswick and Western and the Savannah, Florida and Western roads. Trains on the Columbia road will hardly be running before Monday, as there are several bad washouts on that line, and the trestle across Nottaway creek is entirely submerged.

Newton, the county site of Baker, is a regular Venice, the people there being compelled to go about in boats. The freshet has done thousands of dollars worth of damage, and it will be some time before its effects will be overcome.

RAILROAD POOLS GOING TO PIECES.

Big Western Roads Leave Freight Associations.

Chicago, Ill., March 24.—Every western freight pool association having headquarters in Chicago is apparently in a condition approaching dissolution as a result of the decision of the Federal Supreme court, which is said to declare all such pools to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

One railroad, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, has already served notice of withdrawal from all freight organizations of which it has been a member. These are: Western Freight Association, Southwestern Traffic Association, Colorado Freight Association, Trans-Continental Freight Committee, Trans-Missouri Rate Committee, Seaboard Rate Committee (general Eastern agents of the Western roads in New York and other seaboard points).

MR. MORRISON'S OPINION.

Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has rendered an opinion that the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case applies to the passenger as well as the freght associations.

The entire Burlington railway system today gave formal notice of withdrawal from both the Western Freight Association and the Western Passenger Association. It is regarded as almost certain that this course will be followed by other roads. This, of course, means the disruption of the association, but will not result, necessarily, in a demoralization of rates.

RAILROAD LAWYERS DUBIOUS.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Railroad lawyers here believe that the decision in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association settles the question of the legality of the Joint Traffic Association, and will compel its dissolution. Railroad lawyers who have followed the cases against the Trans-Missouri Association and the Joint Traffic Association, while admitting that the decision as reported seems to be that the Trans-Missouri Association violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law, hold that the case was decided on its merits, and that the Joint Traffic Association is another matter, involving another agreement, which will have to be passed upon.

OPINION IN NEW YORK.

Much uncertainty exists in railroad circles as to the application of the decision of the United States Supreme Court against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. By a vote of 5 to 4 that court held that the agreement was in contravention of the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890. The prevailing impression Tuesday was that it meant an enforced disruption of the Joint Traffic Association and all other concerns of like character. Yesterday these ideas were somewhat modified, and railroad presidents were inclined to await the advice of counsel before speaking for publication, and it was evident that no steps would be taken to dissolve the Joint Traffic Association or any of the other Eastern or Southern associations.

It is understood that the presidents at a meeting of the Joint Traffic Association had decided to await the opinion of their counsel, James C. Carter, who is now making a study of the decision.

MAY BE AN APPEAL.

It may be that the attorneys for the association will agree with United States District Attorney Macfarlane to appeal the case decided in the railroads' favor on last Friday to the United States Supreme Court, when a more complete presentation of the case will be made, than was before the court when it decided against the legality of the Trans-Missouri Association.

E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie Railroad, made a suggestion that appears exactly to coincide with the doubts (positive opinions are not yet formed) of the majority of the railroad men in the street. Mr. Thomas suggested that if it was construed that this decision made it illegal to make an agreement affecting rates on railroads it would be equally illegal for labor organizations to make an agreement affecting wages. Furthermore, that the application of the decision would then extend to all agreements as to rates, wages and prices.

Melville E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio, said:

"I am not sorry that the decision was rendered, for two reasons. We have relied too much on the association and agreement which was a rope of sand, instead of our own individual efforts. In the second place, I have always believed that we needed legislation, so that the railway traffic, which amounts to one-fifth of the business of the land, should be brought within the law.

"The decision will be hard on some weak lines, and will unduly help the strong ones. This will in the end produce a war of rates that will end in the absorption of the weaker by the stronger lines."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S VIEW.

Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the Joint Traffic Association, said:

"It does not follow that the United States Supreme Court decision against the Trans-Missouri Association will stand as against our association. The two associations were established on radically different lines. Our association was formed with the express agreement that every railroad should preserve its own autonomy. In the other association the rate-making power was in the association itself. With us the rates are made by the Boards of Directors of the different companies, or by their presidents."

Henry Fink, president of the Norfolk and Western, said: "The railroads and newspapers appear to be going too fast in considering that the traffic associations must disband by reason of the decision just rendered. The real question is, whether all are in restraint of commerce, as decided in the Trans-Missouri.

"The decision applies to one specific case, and it is not fair to argue that under it all traffic associations are illegal. Personally, I do not think they are."

RUSSELL SAGE'S OPINION.

Russell Sage said that investors should not get alarmed over a five to four decision. Mr. Sage, continuing, said: "It is bound to come out all right in the end. I think that an amendment to the present law will be asked of Congress, whereby combinations of interests can be legally effected."

George C. Coppell, chairman of the board of the Denver and Rio Grande, said that he did not consider the two systems identical under the law.

It was the impression of the average trader in stocks that the decision was unfavorable to railroad interests and there was a downward trend to the market throughout the day.

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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

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RENEWED DEPRESSION

Speculation Affected by the Supreme Court Decision

IN THE FREIGHT TRAFFIC CASE

RAILWAY SECURITIES SUFFERED A DECLINE.

Sugar Dropped on Account of the Announcement of a Big Refinery--American Tobacco Fell Two and a Half Per Cent.

New York, March 26.—There was renewed depression at the Stock Exchange to-day, speculation having been dominated by the decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri Freight Association case and the summary disrption of various western railway pools since that. Many holders of stocks were disheartened by this condition of affairs and sold out with the result of bringing about a decline of ½ to 2 per cent. The railways and industrials suffered alike, the heaviest declines having been in the Grangers, Kansas and Texas preferred, New York Central, Big Four, Sugar, Tobacco, General Electric and Omaha. The downward movement was accelerated by the execution of stop orders.

In the case of sugar, which dropped 1½ to 110¾, the pressure to sell was due mainly to the definite announcement that Claus Doscher, the wealthy Sugar Refiner, had decided to build a new refinery with a capacity of 3,500 to 5,000 barrels per day. At the same time it was clearly intimated by those interested that the relations existing between them and the American Sugar Refining Company, are, to say the least, somewhat strained. During the afternoon supporting orders appeared and a rally of ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. ensued, the improvement being aided by more favorable traffic returns for the third week of March. Toward the close, tobacco broke suddenly to 73¾, making the net loss for the day 2½ per cent., and other stocks reacted ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. from the highest, the latter in Jersey Central.

Among the specialties, Minnesota Iron jumped 4½ to 43, while Erie first preferred fell 1½ to 30½, Lake Erie and Western 2 to 14, and preferred 5¼ to 60.

The market closed about steady in tone. Outside of tobacco the net changes show declines of ¼@⅞ per cent. Tobacco lost two per cent., while Chicago gas and Manhattan gained 5@5⅜ per cent. The total sales were only 202,814 shares against 236,392 shares yesterday, and 335,000 shares on Wednesday.

The bond market was lower to-day.

The transaction aggregated $966,000.

New York, March 26.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent.; last loan at 1½ and closing 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Bar silver, 62⅝. Sterlin exchange, easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85-¾@4.86 for sixty days, and 4.87¼@½ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.84½@4.85¼.

Government bonds, firm; State bonds, dull. Railroad bonds, lower.

Silver at the board, weaker.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	11
pref'd	51
American Sugar Refinery	111⅝
pref'd	102
American Tobacco	73¾
pref'd	105
Atchison	10½
B. & O.	14⅝
Canadian Pacific	45
C. & O.	16
Chicago & Alton	165
C., B. & Q.	71¼
Chicago Gas	79⅛
Delaware & Lackawana	154
D. and C. F.	—
Erie	13¾
pref'd	30¾
General Electric	32⅜
Illinois Central	93½
L. E. & W.	13
pref'd	59
Lake Shore	165
L. & N.	46½
L., N. A. & C.	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	84¼
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	95
Missouri Pacific	18¼
Mobile & Ohio	19
Nash. & Chat.	67½
U. S. Cordage	—
pref'd	—
N. J. Central	86¼
N. Y. Central	99¼
N. Y. & N. E.	37
N. & W. pref'd	26½
Northern Pacific	12⅜
pref'd	34½
N. W.	105½
pref'd	155
Pacific Mail	26
Reading	22
Rock Island	64½
St. Paul	75½
pref'd	136¾
Silver Certificates	62⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	8⅜
Union Pacific	6
Wabash	5⅝
pref'd	13¼
Western Union	83½
W. & L. E.	1¼
pref'd	3½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	106¼
B	104½
C	100
La. B. 4's	96½
N. C. 4's	103
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	79⅝
Va. 6's, def.	5
Va. T. R. S.	5
Va. F. D.	63
U. S. 4's reg.	110⅞
coup	113¼
2's	96½
So. Railway 5's	89¼
con.	84
pref'd	26⅝
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123½

New York, March 26.—Cotton, firm; middlin, 7 5-16; net receipts, 661; gross, 3,434; exports to the continent, 871; forwarded, 672; sales, 1,397, all spinners; stock, 239,541.

Weekly—Net receipts, 2,987; gross, 16,993; exports to Great Britain, 8,642; to France, 1,350; to the continent, 2,571; forwarded, 4,894; sales, 9,280; spinners, 6,741.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 9,730; exports to Great Britain, 1,265; to France, none; to the continent, 3,371; to the channel, none; stock, 744,761.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 59,149; exports to Great Britain, 40,183; to France, 1,350; to the continent, 37,616; to the channel, none; stock, noe.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,194,244; exports to Great Britain, 2,695,545; to France, 605,288; to the continent, 1,681,051; to the channel, 5,-481; stock, none.

New York, March 26.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 81,-200 bales—March, 6.95; April, —; May, 7.01; June, 7.05; July, 7.10; August, 7.11; Septmber, 6.85; October, 6.71; November, 6.73; December, 6.76; January, 6.80; February, 6.84.

New York, March 26.—The foolowing are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1896:

Galveston, 1,293,854; New Orleans, 1,921,733; Mobile, 284,849; Savannah, 787,-731; Charleston, 382,193; Wilmington, 233,197; Norfolk, 670,000; Baltimore, 53,-817; New York, 104,038; Boston, 144,305; Newport News, 9,381; Philadelphia, 35,-493; West Point, 50; Brunswick, 98,396; Port Royal, 65,871; Pensacola, 58,098; Texas City, 51,137; Total, 6,194,244.

New Orleans, March 26.—Cotton—Futures quiet, steady; sales, 12,700—March, 6.84; April, 6.84; May, 6.89; June, 6.90; 6.55; October, 6.47; November, 6.49; December, 6.53; January, 6.57.

Liverpool, March 26.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Quiet; American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,600; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 21,000; American, 20,900.

Futures opened steady, demand moderate. March, 3.59-64; March and April, 3.58-64; April and May, 3.58; May and June, 3.59; June and July, 3.59; July and August, 3.59; August and September, 3.56; November and December, 3.44.

Futures, quiet; tenders, 1,200 bales new dockets.

4 P. M.—March, March and April, April and May, May and June, 3.57@-3.58b; June and July, 3.58s; July and August, 3.58v; August and September, 3.55@3.56b; September and October, 3.49-@3.50b; October and November, 3.45s; November and December, 3.43b; December and January, 3.43s.

Futures closed quiet, but steady.

Liverpool, March 26.—Weekly Cotton Statistics—Sales of the week, 48,000 bales. American, 44,000. Forwarded from ships, side to spinners, 63,000. Actual export, 6,000. Total import, 69,000; American, 61,000; stock, 1,439,000; American, 1,184,000. Total afloat, 101,000; American, 90,000.

Speculators took 1,100; exporters took 1,000.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 171 bales.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 26.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
March	71½	71⅞
May	72½a72	72⅞
July	71	71½
September	68⅞	69⅜
CORN—		
March	23¾	23¾
May	24½	24½
July	25½	25⅝
September	26¼	26¼
OATS—		
March	16⅝	16⅝
May	17⅛	17⅛
July	18	18
PORK—		
May	$8 75	$8 67½
July	8 85	8 77½
LARD—		
May	4 25	4 22½
July	4 35	4 35
RIBS—		
May	4 65	4 62½
July	4 70	4 67½

Flour was quiet and steady, prices unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 71⅛-@73⅛; No. 2 red, 84⅛@89⅛; No. 2 corn, 24@⅛; No. 2 oats, 17; mess pork, 8.60-@8.65; lard, 4.15@4.17½; short-rib sides, @$5; short clear sides, 4.75@3.87½; whiskey, 1.17.

New York, March 26.—Flour—Quiet, steady; unchanged. Southern flour, quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot-market dull, firmer, with options—free on board, 827⅛; ungraded red, 70@83.

Options opened weak, and declined ½@⅝, rallied ¾@1 cent, fell ⅛@¼, closing steady at ⅛@¼c. over yesterday, with trading more active. No. 2 red—March, 80½; May, 78⅞; July, 77¼; September, 74⅝.

Corn—Spots dull, strong; No. 2, 29¾ elevator; 30 ¾@31 afloat. Ungraded yellow, 29½; steamer mixed, 29½; No. 3, 29; steamer yellow, 29½.

Options were dull at ⅛ advance to ⅛ decline. March, 29¾; May, 30; July, 31⅝.

Oats—Spots quiet, firm; options dull, steady; May, 21⅝; July, 22⅛. Spot prices: No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21@24.

Hay—Moderate demand, steady; unchanged.

Hides—Firm, unchanged.

Woool—Firm, unchanuged.

Beef—Quiet, steady.

Beef Hams—Strong, $19; tierced beef, steady; unchanged.

Cnt Meats—Firm, quiet; unchanged.

Lard—Barely steady, quiet; western steam, 4.42½; city, 4.20; May, 452 nominal. Refined, slow; continent, 4.70; South American, 4.95; compound, 4@¼.

Pork—Quiet, steady; unchanged.

Butter—Good demand, upward tendency; State dairy, 9@18; do creamery, ¼@19; Elgins, 14.

Eggs—Moderately active; State and Pennsylvania, 10¼@½; western fresh, 10; southern, 9½@¾.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—About steady, quiet; unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, unchanged.

Rosin—Quiet, unchanged.

Turpentine—Steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Firm, unchanged.

Coffee—Quiet, unchanged to 5 points down—March, 8.15; April, 8.15; May, 8.20; September, 8.35@8.40; November, 8.40; December, 8.40@8.45. Spot Rio, dull, easy.

Sugar—Raw, fair demand; firm. Fair refining, 2 15-16. Refined, quiet; unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool—Market, quiet; unchanged.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

A Brilliant Light Which Will Cost Almost Nothing.

Experiments are now being carried on in Europe which may revolutionize the lighting system of the world. The incandescent and the arc lamp as we now have them would become obsolete and the promises of the Tesla system of illumination will not need to be fulfilled.

The individual conducting these experiments is the Austrian physicist, Puluj (pronounced Puluie), whose researches and discoveries in the domain of what is known as cold light have given him prominence and standing in the scientific world. Fifteen years ago he invented a so-called phosphorescent lamp. It excited little comment at the time, as it was thought to be but an imitation of the tubes of Geissler or Crookes. But in the light of modern ether discoveries it has taken on importance. It generates not only intense Roentgen rays, but it also transforms nearly all of the energy of the electric current into light. It emits an intense greenish white light in sufficient quantity to "illuminate a small room." Prof. Ebert has made measurements which show that a single horsepower of electric energy would be sufficient to operate 46,000,000 Puluj lamps.

Taken in connection with a recent statement of Prof. Oliver J. Lodge we can well believe that the lighting system of the future will be little short of marvelous as far as the generation of the light is concerned. Prof. Lodge, who is the head of the department of experimental physics in University college, Liverpool, says that "if mechanical energy can be converted entirely into light alone, one man turning the crank of a suitable machine could generate enough light for a whole city." Puluj claims that his lamp fulfills this condition, and he is working hard to bring it down to a practical basis.

To produce light without heat is to perfect a system in which all of the producing energy will be turned into light. As our electric lighting system now exists, only from one to three per cent. of the energy is expended in light: the rest of it passes off in the form of heat. It is this immense waste of energy which makes it necessary for us to employ steam engines, dynamos and expense creating apparatus of all kinds in producing what is after all but a mere residium of illumination.

Puluj's lamp is not operated by dynamos or storage batteries. It operates with a different kind of electric current. It is lighted by means of an induction coil or a glass plate electric machine. The static electricity thus produced is the same in every respect as lightning. The lamp of Puluj can be operated even though only one terminal of the induction coil (the negative pole, for instance) is connected to it.

The lamp itself is shaped very much the same as an ordinary Edison incandescent lamp, except that the wires leading into the lamp do not extend up the neck from a socket. They extend directly through the side of the bulb. They are made of aluminum. The negative pole, or athode, ends in a small reflector-shaped disk. Hanging from the point or apex of the lamp globe is a small, square sheet of mica. The piece of mica faces the reflector disk or negative pole and is painted with sulphide of calcium, an extremely phosphorescent substance. When the negative pole of the lamp is connected with an induction coil, the current is, as it were, concentrated by the little disk in the lamp and a stream of radiant electricity flows from it to the painted sheet of mica, which immediately glows with an intensely brilliant phosphorescent light.

This is Puluj's lamp as it exists today. The heat evolved from it is so small that it can be neglected. Nearly all of the energy put into it is converted into light. It is, therefore, the nearest possible approach to cold light that has yet been made. But it is not in its present stage available for general lighting purposes. Puluj is experimenting with a view to arriving at a solution of this problem. He is carrying on a series of investigations to the end of producing a chemical lighting system. Not the production of light through the consumption of chemicals, but, as far as can be learned, the development of ethereal light vibrations by chemical means.

Tesla once made a remark which was full of the spirit of future progress in the matter of lighting. "It is of no little interest," he said, "to contemplate that we have a possible way of producing—by other than chemical means—a veritable flame which would give light and heat without any material being consumed, without any chemical process taking place, and to accomplish this we only need to perfect methods of producing enormous frequencies and protentials."—Evening Sun.

Australia's Ambition.

Although it is generally supposed that Canada is commercially the most important colony of Great Britain, this distinction really belongs to Australia.

The error into which most people fall with respect to these two colonial empires is a natural one. Canada's population is 5,225,000, while Australia has only 3,200,000 and, without going any farther, it would seem as if Canada had decidedly the advantage. In spite of this marked difference in population, however, the commerce of Australia is valued at $114,837,000 annually, while that of Canada is valued at only $48,-660,000.

Moreover, Australia has grown at a much more rapid rate than Canada. In 1840 the population of the latter country was 1,690,000, or one-third less than it is at the present time. The population of Australia in 1840 was only 200,000 and yet today it is more than half as much as that of Canada.

But the progress of Australia is emphasized in a political as well as in a commercial direction. For some time past there has been a movement on the part of several of the Australian colonies to bring about a colonial federation, like the one existing in Canada; and to this end delegates have been selected from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania. Queensland is the only Australian colony which has not signified a desire to enter the proposed federation.

On the 23d of this month a convention will be held at Sidney and articles of federation will be adopted and other preliminary matters arranged. The plan of government which has been discussed presents a curious mixture of American and British systems. There will be a house of parliament composed of two branches, viz.: A senate and house of representatives. Each state will be entitled to eight senators, while the basis of representation in the lower house will be one to every 30,000 inhabitants. Of course, this plan of government has not been fixed upon as yet. At the approaching convention it will be thoroughly discussed and numerous alterations will doubtless be made before it is finally adopted. As to the union of the colonies under some democratic plan of federation there exists no doubt and the formation of such a union is simply a matter of time.

When the federation becomes a reality Queensland will no doubt become a member of the sisterhood and also the island of New Zealand in the Pacific ocean. New Zealand has been asked to send delegates to the approaching convention, but on account of the island's remote distance from Australia the invitation has not been accepted. Over 1,200 miles intervene between New Zealand and the Australian continent, but as soon as some definite plan of federation is agreed upon the island in self-defense will be obliged to join hands with the Australian colonies. The result of the approaching convention will be awaited with keen interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

No Interest in the Details.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I am not particularly interested in that fight," remarked the bank president, who had dropped in at a newspaper office. "Still, I have a little curiosity to know which of the two brutes whipped."

"The report has just come over the wire," replied the Circuit judge, who had happened in a few minutes before him," that Fitz—Fitz—what is the rest of his name?"

"I think his name is Fitzsimmons."

"It sounds like it. At any rate, the dispatch is to the effect that he has whipped. I don't take much interes tin this sort of thing, but I was passing the office and stepped inside to see what was drawing all this crowd."

"How many—what do you call them—did they fight?"

"I think they call them rounds. They fought fourteen."

"Rounds, if I remember right, is the word. And Fitzsimmons knocked the other man out in the fourteenth round?"

"Yes. The other man's name, they say, is Corbett."

"Corbett? He's the man who fought Sullivan some years ago, isn't he?"

"The same man. He would have won this fight, too, I judge from the bulletins, if he had not been too confident."

"Wasn't he overtrained?"

"Not a bit of it. He was in the pink of condition."

"He must have weighed at least fifteen pounds more than Fitzsimmons."

"Yes, but Fitzsimmons' enormous chest and shoulders offset this difference. He had taken better care of himself, too."

"I know, but if Corbett had been the fighter he claims to be he would have knocked him out inside of ten rounds."

"Corbett had him whipped, didn't he, up to the fourteenth round?"

"Not by a houseful. Fitz was getting stronger all the time."

"The bulletins show that Corbett landed three times to his once."

"Yes, but his blows lacked steam. Fitz was waiting for a chance to hit him once, good and hard, and when the chance did come, he was ready. He never lost his head a single time during the whole fight. He's the gamest man and the best fighter in the world today, and I'll bet money on it!"

"He's game enough, but if ever the two fight again my money will be put up on Corbett. He's the most scientific boxer and the greatest pugilistic general that ever stepped inside a prize ring. It was a chance blow that knocked him out."

"No, it wasn't. He had waited for that blow. He——"

"Why, look at that sixth round! Corbett had fought him to his knees, and ——"

"He wasn't half as badly done up as he appeared to be. You can bet on that. He wanted Corbett to rush him, and he would have been ready——"

"Rot! Anybody that knows a boxing glove from a baked turkey knows that——"

"A man who couldn't tell the difference between a prize fight and a Quaker meeting has no business to talk about pugilism!"

The judge recovered himself first.

"As I remarked when you came in," he said, "I don't take any interest in this sort of thing. The whole business is distasteful to me. I only stepped in here by accident. Good afternoon."

Industrial Items.

The consumption of soap in India only reaches the modest amount of one ounce per head annually.

A delegation is to be sent from Germany to Japan and China to open up lines of trade, especially in textile products. The cotton exchange has contributed 30,000 marks and the Government 20,000 marks to help defray expenses.

Glass bricks are made extensively in Germany. They are blown with a hollow centre, containing rarefied air and they are said to be as strong and durable as clay bricks. They freely admit light. So far the glass brick has only been used in the construction of conservatories and has been voted a success.

Railway bridges are now replaced in a very short time, but it is stated that the Great Eastern holds the record, as the servants of their company removed an old bridge over the Lea, south of Tottenham, and put up the new one in nine hours in spite of a snowstorm which occurred during the work. The new bridge weighed 130 tons.

That there are now in the hills more idle miners and workingmen of all classes than can find employment even during the busiest season is a fact, says the Deadwood Independent, that should be borne in mind by all who are contemplating going there in search of work. But for the experienced prospectors, with sufficient means to carry them through with their work, and for capitalists seeking the most promising investments, the field in South Dakota is the best in the world.

Two Opinions From Colorado.

Denver Times.

Colorado is out of the ditch. Mercantile collections are again prompt for the first time in nearly four years. General trade is proceeding toward expansion rather than contraction. Construction has set in anew in Denver, and there are indications that speculation will shortly be started.

Denver Republican.

It is hard to discover the true cause of the recent decline in the price of silver bullion.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY E THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points scuth.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Fair tonight and Saturday. A heavy frost probable Saturday morning.

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair tonight and Saturday; slight rise in temperature in the interior; conditions favorable for light frost tonight in North Carolina.

Weather Conditions.—The influence of the storm is still being felt over New England. The barometer is now high over the Gulf of Mexico. The arrangement of pressure is favorable for a continuation of the fine weather now prevailing over almost the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains.

The temperature has fallen considerably in the east, the line of freezing reaching as far south as Knoxville.

The temperature has risen in the west and northwest, where cloudiness is increasing.

C. F. VON HOFFMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Judge E. W. Timberlake, of Louisburg, is in the city.

Mr. George Carter is in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. John E. Ray.

Miss Eliza Moore went up to Durham yesterday to spend Sunday with friends.

Mrs. Herbert W. Jackson returned yesterday from a visit to her father at Tarboro.

Dr. D. Reid Parker went home yesterday. He will not begin his new work until next summer.

Professor Poteat is in the city attending the meeting of the executive committe of the Teachers' Assembly.

Miss Sue Cuningham, who has been visiting Miss Eleanor Haywood, on Edenton street, left yesterday for Warrenton.

Commissioner of Agriculture-elect Mewborn went to Kinston yesterday. He does not assume his new duties until June.

Senator W. Lee Person was in the city last evening. He leaves today for Washington. The Senator says, however, that he is not going there after any pie.

Mr. N. B. Broughton left yesterday for Scotland Neck. He will organize a Baptist Young People's Union in the church there and also address the Sunday school tomorrow.

Senator R. G. Maxwell and wife, of Duplin county, spent yesterday forenoon in the city. They were en route for Salisbury, where they are the guests of Mrs. Maxwell's sister.

Mr. E. D. Durham, of Onarga, Ill., left the city yesterday. Mr. Durham is a banker, and he visited Raleigh with a view to investing in this section. He seems pleased with the climate and the county.

Mr. McM. Sawyer, an architect of Smithfield, N. C., has come to Raleigh to make this city his home. He is an active young business man, and will make an agreeable addition to Raleigh's professional set.

Mr. L. D. Giddens, of Goldsboro, spent a few hours in Raleigh yesterday. He was en route for Winston, where he goes to visit Mr. H. B. Ireland and other relatives. He stopped here to see his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jones.

Mr. A. L. Byrd, the whistling man, left for Harnett county yesterday. Mr. Byrd has been advised by some of his friends to join a theatrical troupe. He has recommendations from Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and many members of the Legislature in regard to his whistling qualities.

An Opening Every Day.

There have appeared in The Tribune from time to time special mention of various openings—openings that appear semi-annually—but no reference has been made to the openings that occur every working day in the year. Mr. M. Rosenthal, the grocer, 136 Fayetteville street, has an opening of fresh groceries and fruits every day. His stock of groceries is an immensely large one, and his delivery wagons are kept busy dispensing these necessities from early morn till night. You will find in this large and old-established store everything that is to be found in a metropolitan grocery.

Your attention is called to his advertisement, which appears on another page. Read what he has to say about that large, fresh stock of canned goods he is closing out, Old Virginia and North Carolina country meats, and other good things to eat too numerous to mention.

Mr. Rosenthal needs no introduction to the Raleigh public through the medium of a newspaper, as his large, well-equipped store and immense trade speak louder than words.

Clearing the Jail.

The Wake county jail has been relieved of many occupants. Sheriff Jones yesterday sent Tom Burch to the State prison to begin serving his sentence of fifteen years. Burch was the only convict the prison received from Wake county this time.

The following is a list of Wake county's additions to the work house force, with the time they will serve on the roads: Tom Richardson, 12 months; Florence Brooks, 4 months; Dunc Matthews, 6 months; Frank Burch, 2 years; Frank O'Neal, 6 months; Mack Roak, 30 days; Robert Garner, 30 days; John Hunt, 6 months; Nelson Mangum, 3 months; Will Solomon, 3 years; Doc Locus, 4 months; Jim Jeffreys, 4 months; James Brodel, 4 months; Thos. Ruth, 4 months; Gus Lee, 12 months; John Lee, 6 months.

Yarborough House Arrivals.

R. S. McRae, North Carolina; G. B. Alford, North Carolina; W. A. Erwin, West Durham; H. Browning, North Carolina; A. Dockery, North Carolina; P. W. Averett, New York; G. C. Gouverneur, Richmond; T. E. Taylor, Richmond; V. A. Moore, Atlanta; M. J. Hawkins, North Carolina; R. S. Mebane, Baltimore; L. G. Cole, Durham; A. E. Martin, "C. B. and Q. Route"; C. W. Johnston, Chapel Hill; G. T. Price, Louisville; J. K. Morisey, Winston; C. W. Jones, Winston; B. W. Cornelison, Winston; H. Mowden, New York; J. E. Valk, New York; N. S. Valk, New York; W. C. Lippers, New York; E. W. Timberlake, Louisburg; C. W. Toms, North Carolina; W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest.

Mystic Midgits.

The rehearsal for this popular and attractive performance by the children will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock instead of at the Academy.

Local News.

A license was issued yesterday to Frank Freeman to wed Mattie Debnam.

Governor Russell yesterday appointed Dr. Frank Bright, of Ellenboro, Rutherford county, to the Insurance Convention at Southern Pines, March 28th and 29th.

The Yarborough House management is constantly making improvements. The latest is a new floor for the writing room and adjacent hallway. The work is being quite neatly done and is a much-needed improvement.

Some very creditable improvements are being made in Rogers' drug store. A new soda fountain is being put in position and other fixtures added. Mr. Rogers will serve a number of new drinks, which promise to be quite popular.

Mayor Russ has ordered two men to leave the city. They were found drunk on the street and the mayor had an officer show these two tourists the city limits. Their names were J. M. Bowler of Tennessee and F. M. Lawrence of Georgia.

The marble slabs for the Winchester Confederate dead arrived here yesterday and were hauled up to the Raleigh Marble Works. They are to be dressed and lettered before they are placed upon the graves. It will be several weeks before the work is completed.

Work was begun yesterday on the temporary building for the Raleigh Electric Company. The cars are now being built and the dynamos are expected here in a short time. The temporary building for the electric cars will be of wood and will occupy the same location the former one did, on the corner of Jones and West streets.

Joseph M. Kohn, of Augusta, was yesterday naturalized at the office of the Clerk of the Court. The assertion can be safely made that fewer naturalization papers are taken out in Raleigh than any other city of 18,000 inhabitants in the United States. This is the second naturalization paper Mr. Young has issued since he has been in office.

The Barlow Bros. Magnificent Minstrels met with a royal reception last night at Lohman's Opera House. The orchestra is first-class and the singing the best heard here this season. Judging from the hearty laughter and applause which it provoked, the show was generally appreciated. Barlow Bros.' Minstrels are always welcome.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune.

Attention is called to the fact that there is an ordinance of this city forbidding the throwing of glass bottles and other glassware in the street. This is bicycle season and a broken bottle may not only injure the wheel, but result in an accident which may seriously hurt the rider. Not only is it a danger to bicycles, but it may completely ruin some fine horses. Parties are now warned about this matter, for the police will vigorously enforce this ordinance.

The Teachers' Assembly.

The Committee on Time and Place for holding the next session of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly met in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Morehead City was selected as the place for the next meeting. The Assembly will convene June 10 and continue until June 20. Among some of the names on the program are: Professor Claxton, Dr. Eben Alexander, President Alderman, Prof. Ernest Mangum, and Prof. Logan Howell. Dr. Kilgo will preach the sermon. Professor Poteat, Professor Toms, Superintendent Mebane and Secretary Parker constitute this committee.

To Attend Commencements.

The indications are that Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be very much in demand as a commencement orator during the coming season. He has already made dates with schools as follows: Faith Academy, Rowan County, May 21; Fairview Institute, Guilford county, May 26; Thompson's High School, Siler City, Chatham county, June 1.

All these engagements have been made during the past few days. In his capacity as Superintendent of Public Instruction of course Mr. Mebane will, as far as possible, comply with all such requests which may be made of him.

N. C. vs. Va. Today.

To-day the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia will cross bats at Chapel Hill. Every one who can, should witness this game. A special train will leave the Union depot here at 11 o'clock this morning, and arrive at Chapel Hill at 12:30. On the return trip the train will leave Chapel Hill at 6:30 and reach this city at 8 o'clock. The round trip fare is $2.25. Let every one go and see the U. N. C. boys in their first game this season.

Didn't Call Him Red-headed.

Dr. Thompson, Secretary of State, was scolding a red-headed man yesterday, and suddenly exclaimed, "If you don't behave I will break your reddened neck!" Of course the man could not accuse the Doctor of calling him red-headed.

Store and Good Will for Sale.—Grocery, Crockery, Glass and Tin stock. Established trade. Rent cheap. Stock about $2,500. Reason for selling, going to leave the city. Apply to Spence's, 126 East Martin street.

Nice yellow bananas at 10c per dozen at Stevens & Son's, corner Salisbury and Martin streets.

Order ice cream tomorrow for Sunday dinner from Dughi. Please don't do like a lady on Blount street did last Sunday. She was so anxious for the cream she chewed the piece of paper that the local "ad" was printed on. The cause of it all was that she waited too late to get her order filled. This is a true story.

Plenty of nice yellow bananas at Dughi's, and they must be sold. He has not made an assignment, but they must be sold just the same.

Fifty boxes of California seedless oranges, 25 and 40 cents per dozen, at Dughi's.

Fine Picnic Hams, 8½c pound. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c pound. Breakfast Strips, 9c pound. Best Sugar Cured Hams, 12½c pound. We will also sell Granulated Sugar at 5c pound. Roasted Coffee, 12½c and 15c pound. Grits and Hominy, 2c pound. Carolina Rice, 4½c pound.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Nice yellow bananas at 10c per dozen at Stevens & Son's, corner Salisbury and Martin streets.

LAST NIGHT'S LITTLE FIRE

A TENEMENT HOUSE ON MARTIN STREET BURNED DOWN.

Flames and Excitement Worthy a Far Much Bigger Blaze—The Loss Is Only About $200.

Just about 10:05 o'clock last night the people of Raleigh were startled by the sharp clang of the general fire alarm, and within a very few minutes the hose and hook-and-ladder companies were rumbling along the streets at break-neck speed toward the scene of the fire, the lurid glare from which could be seen in the southeastern portion of the city.

The damage done by the fire was not more than two hundred dollars, but the excitement and general tumult would have done credit to a conflagration of far greater proportions.

The alarm was occasioned by the burning of a small tenement occupied by Annie Hernley, colored. It was situated on Martin street, near East, and only charred fragments of the framework and a heap of ashes remain to mark the spot where it once stood.

An adjacent tenement, occupied by Emma Coke, also colored, was considerably damaged, having caught in several places, but the fire was in each instance extinguished. Another small house below the one destroyed was badly charred on the side nearest the fire, but the damage is not serious.

Annie Hernley, who occupied the house which was burned, said that she had no idea how the fire started. She had retired early and was only awakened by the glare and smoke. She sprang from the bed as quickly as she could, and even then the neighbors said the flames burst out at the door as she made her escape, and the house was quickly enveloped in flames.

A few hundred yards away the fire looked as though a whole block of large buildings might be burning.

None of the furniture was saved from the burned building. The woman who occupied it barely escaped with her life. A large number of people were busy in a very few minutes toteing the household goods from the adjacent buildings.

It was not more than five minutes after the alarm rang before the fire companies were on the scene with streams of water playing upon the the flames, and very quickly the fire was reduced to smouldering embers; and but for the lights on hose wagons, with here and there a street lamp, the adjacent streets were again wrapped in darkness. In less than half an hour after the alarm rang the fire companies were again in their station houses.

The house burned was formerly owned by John Jones (colored), the well-digger who lost his life a few months ago in this city. It is now in the hands of Messrs. Ellington & Wynne. The other damaged house, occupied by Emma Coke, is owned by J. J. Johnson. Both are well insured, and the two negro women will doubtless be the heaviest losers.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

FOR SALE.—An old four-room, two story house. Apply to A. G. Bauer, architect.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

MetropolitanOperaHouse

MONDAY, MARCH 29,

THE FAMOUS

Barlow Bros'

Big Minstrels.

FULL OF FUN,
FINE MUSIC,
GREAT SPECIALTIES.

Prices 25, 50 and 75.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

Their Written Report Made to the Court.

The grand jury yesterday submitted their report to the court on the condition of the court-house, jail, workhouse and County Home for the Aged and Infirm.

They reported the offices in the court house in good condition, and the jail well kept and in good order. They suggested that a bench be placed in the hall, up stairs in the court-house for the use of witnesses who are waiting to be called before the grand jury. This is a necessity, since witnesses have to wait several hours, and sometimes longer before the grand jury can attend to their cases.

Attention was also called to the crowded condition of the vault, and recommended that the vacant vault in the basement of the court-house be fitted up and the dead books and papers now stored in the other vault placed in this one. The court made an order directing the County Commissioners to have this vault prepared for the purpose. Very little work will be required to do this.

The jury sent a special committee to the County Home for the Aged and Infirm, and the work-house, and they reported the former in excellent condition.

The inmates of the home are well clothed, and say that they are contented.

The work-house was also in excellent condition, except the kitchen and the dining apartments. The roof was rotten and in a leaky condition, and is subject to fire from sparks at any time. The jury recommended that, if the county continues to use this building for a kitchen, the roof be repaired.

The thanks of the jury were tendered Judge Adams, Solicitor Pou and the county officials for their courtesy to them. They also highly complimented Judge Adams on his charge to the grand jury, and said that it was the ablest and clearest explanation of the criminal law they have ever heard. The State is congratulated on having so able a judge.

They were then discharged with the thanks of the court, and Judge Adams complimented them on the way they discharged their duties.

Struck by Jupiter.

A letter was received yesterday at the executive office from Washington, N. C., stating that on March 19, as the tug "Columbia" had the boat "Jupiter," heavily laden with lumber, in tow, the rope broke and Jupiter was swept by the current against "The Lillie." "The Lillie" was not damaged seriously, but she will need some repairs before she can be used. "The Lillie" is the property of the State and is used in looking after the oyster interests, etc., in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New Styles, New Patterns, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros
RELEIGH, N.C.

AUCTION!

I will offer my stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, novelties, etc., at auction, commencing March 24th, and continuing each day.

Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 3:00 and 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

B. R. JOLLY,
128 Fayetteville St.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat

NEW MATTINGS!

100 Rolls Straw Matting in bright new patterns just opened. 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 33, 40c. the yard.

On sale this morning.

3,000 packages Armour's washing powder on special sale, 11 to 12 o'clock this a. m., at

2c. the Package.

This is the best 5 cent washing powder on the market.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

This Week

Buy Buist's Garden Seeds, etc.; also Potatoes and Flower Seeds from

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.
(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . **TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!**

For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
☞Call and see it.